NUMBER 49

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

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# Agricultural.

### THE FLY IN WHEAT.

'There have been rumors for some weeks that in sections of Missouri and eastern Kansas the Hessian fly had taken advantage of the early season to attack the wheat plant. These rumors have been generally regarded as originating in the fertile brain of speculators who wished higher prices to rule for wheat, and were therefore discredited. From some of the other winter wheat States these reports are beginning to come, which shows pretty conclusively that there range of territory.

For the past two weeks correspondents in various parts of this State have been sending as reports of the condition of their fields. These reports, although few in number, come from thoroughly responsible parties, and from the best growing sections of the State. The countles reported furnish the bulk of the wheat crop, and in every instance the pest is reported present in large numbers. As the season advances and the work of the insect shows more clearly, these reports, we predict, will increase in number, and the injury will be found greater than now supposed. It must also be remembered that it is not the fall brood which does the most damage. It may do considerable harm, but the spring brood will be present in much greater numbers, and then the seriousness of this visitation will be understood.

Last-season, owing to drouth, it was nearly impossible to get wheat to germinate in the soil, so this year, the conditions being unusually favorable for fitting land in Au. gust and early September, farmers, remember ing the trouble they had in 1889, pushed forward their seeding as early as possible. The result was a splendid growth early in the season. Remembering the results of previons years when early seeding had been general, we predicted an attack of the fly, and in visiting in various sections of the State always made inquiries whether the insect had been noticed. It was the first or second week in November before we heard any one say the fly had put in an appearance, and it began to look as if the farmers had had the good luck to get in their crop early, get a splendid growth, and yet escape a danger which always threatens under these conditions. But it can no longer be doubted that the crop is seriously threatened and we look for complaints to become more general as the season advances, with the prospect of severe injury to the entire crop of the State. We only hope that this prediction will prove in-

### STATE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The call for a meeting to organize an As sociation of preeders of improved stock Which appears in this issue, does not contemplate disbanding the present organization of breeders of the various breeds, but complete organization of all breeders will give much greater strength and much greater power and it fluence, than when acting

So many questions arise in which breeders of all kinds of stock are equally interested, and on which unity of action is essential to success, that such an organization is desirable and even necessary.

It will not cause any less demand for work and nothing but superior merit could win by the several associations of cattle, sheep and swine breeders; but will strengthen and peresse each individual association.

The annual meetings can be so arranged that all subjects common to all can be discussed in general meetings, and followed (r preceded by those of the different associations to consider subjects of special interest

For the Michigan Farmer "HAYSEED" ABROAD

What He Saw on his Travels-Merines in Kalamazoo County.

As noticed in the FARMER, the Warren sale came off Nov. 6th. The stock advertised consisted of thoronchbred Poland-China hogs, a number of well bred colts, 200 grade Merino sheep and a few farming tools. The day was pleasant and the stock in grand shape, but following so closely after the election the crowd did not materialize to any extent, and Mr. Warren had to stand by and see an extra good herd of Poland-Chinas sold for about pork prices. The colts sold well, one pair of yearings bringing \$225. and one pair suckers \$130. The sheep sold for an average of \$3.15. Everything advertised was put under the hammer, and if bid on was sold. Mr. Rouse, of Homer, of Poland-China fame, acted as clerk and performed the duty satisfactorily.

Your correspondent has just returned from a trip to Climax, Kalamazoo Ce. While there we improved the time in looking over a few flocks of Merino sheep Among those that attracted our special attention is the flock of Mr. Perry Pearce, who lives three miles from town, has 80 acres of splendid land, somewhat rolling, but well adapted to the raising of clover. wheat and sheep. Mr. Pearce has a flock of 68 high grade Merinos, including four registered ewes purchased recently of Mr. Nelson, of Olivet. The flock is headed by a two year old ram bred by John P. Ray, of New York. This is a very attractive rsm, large size, good bone, with two good ends. well folded at neck and hip, with side folds extending under and across the belly, back broad and straight, fleece quite dense and covers him well except on the head. We were upable to get the breeding of this ram. as Mr. Pearce had not yet got it from the breeder, but we were informed that this sheep was on the Standard Register, where | Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. There is no Atwood ever finds a place. In fact we were told there were no Atwoods, but the of the Santa Clara Valley, also in the Sacrathought occurred to us that some time arterier to the birth of the Standard Register. the dam of Bonaparte (176) ran against an Atwood ram. This ram takes the place of Opispo County considerable dairying is Col. Stowell, formerly owned by Ball & done. But Point Reyer is the principal Nelson, and if he does as well for Mr. Pearce | dairy section, and the best butter on the is a substantial basis for the rumors, and as the Colonel has he will have to bustle, that the insect has appeared over a wide for Mr. Pearce has 21 ram lambs and 10 ewe mediate vicinity. The cows in all the not had the opportunity of studying these stylish, and well covered with good fleeces. lambs and gave some very good fleeces:

> We next visited the place of Mr. Lovell, who resides near Climax. We understood that a part of his flock was on the Vermont Ragister, but our main object was to see a two year old ram bred by the veteran breeder Peter Martin, of Rush, N. Y. We found Mr. Lovell's son at home, and he kindly consented to show us the sheep, but could give his pedigree no farther than to say that he was sired by Standard Jr., and that sometime back in the misty past his dam, g. dam, &s., had shorn heavy fleeces. We had our mind made up from reading articles in the FARMER about the breeding, shearing qualities, and style of this celebrated flock to see a Jo Dandy. This sheep has a very oily, thick-set fleece, even from nose to toes (which by the way is not far), well covered with good length of staple, his under side is extra good, flank well let down and thick hips rather too sloping, but may improve with more size, which is lacking. Mr. Lovell certainly has a heavy shearer for weight of carcass. We shall try and see this sheep again when he gets more age.

> Mr. James Powers also has an eye for good sheep, and has recently purchased 40 ewes of the Wattles flock on which he is using a two year old ram bred by R. Dougherty, of Colon, sired by a grand-son of Genesee 172 N. Y. R. He has also purchased of J. D. Studley, of Union, the promising yearling ram "Climax," B. & S. 24, sire A. T. Short 178, by Diamond 814. by M. S. Shelden 45, &2.; dam, J. D. S. 42. by L. Clark 117, by Luck 942, by Moses 151, by General 204; g. dam, J. D. S. 8, by L. P. C. 118, by General 204; g. g. dam, W. J. Tyler 48, by Addison 34, by Addison 100,

### NEW YORK MERINOS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. The following is a part of a conversation I had with Mr. Geo. F. Martin, of Rush,

on the contrary to increase them. But a N. Y .: "I took five of my sheep to the State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., and four of them took first premiums and one took second premium. The competition was keen, the number of sheep entered was larger than ever before and the zeal manifested by the breeders of the State was conclusive evidence that it was equal to the greatest sheep fair ever held in the history of the State. Every class was closely contested,

> "One ram lamb and one yearling ram entered for the prize in the heavy fleece class, took first; one two-year-old ram (Jake) took first in the delaines, one two-year-old ram (Harrison) took first in the fine wool class. One ewe lamb, shown with two of Peter Martin's, took second prize in the heavy the dairy ranches of California from Michi-

and I think I can feel justly proud of it. The Hon, Wm. Ball, of Michigan, was the judge of sheep.

"The ram Harrison was sired by Honest John (1193), he by Standard 2d, and dam by on ranches near Navatto. R-liable; dam of Harrison bred by F. D. Barton, and sired by Vici. The ram Jake was sired by Voucher, he by Vici; dam bred by W. H. Delong, Va., sired by Jason (621). Harrison sired the ewe lamb and Jake stred the ram lamb.

"The prize yearling ram I sold to E. Bissell, of Vermont, for the Australian trade, and received a good round figure for him.

"I took the same five sheep to the Western New York Fair and there received four first prizes and one second prize. All these sheep are inbred Vici stock, and go to prove that our (Peter & G. F. Martin) departure from the old rules of breeding is being justified.

"I now have about thirty Barton ewes sired by Vicl. and I expect some good things from them and entertain great hopes of their foture." G. B. H.

### DAIRYING IN CALIFORNIA.

MUIR, Dec. 1, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. The writer was somewhat amused at reading in last week's MICHIGAN FARMER an account of "Dairying in California." I spent seven months on the Pacific coast last year in directly investigating the dairy interests there. In fact I went there for that express purpose; and so far as California is concerned (and any part of the Pacific coast) I did not find any such style of milking as mentioned. The principal butter and dairy sections of California lie northwest of San Francisco, and principally at and near Pt. Reyer, in Marin County, and are from 30 to 40 miles from San Francisco. But there is some dairying done further north along the coast, notably near Crescent City, and a few other places in Mendocino, also some dairving done in the southern end mento Valley in the vicinity of Sacramento City. South of San Francisco, in San Mateo County, and also in San Luis Pacific coast is made there, or in that imare here in Michigan, and I did not see a State of California. The milking is done No. 164, 21% lbs.; No. 172, 21% lbs.; No. almost exclusively by Americans, generally young men from the States east of the 44, 17 3 cz.; No. 202, 11% lbs. Mr. Pearce

intends to join our State Sheep Breeders' Rocky Mountains (who have gone to California to get rich fast). The dairy ranches-or farms as we call a large land owner, who often owns millions of acres. The ranches are from 700 to 2,000 acres in extent and carry from 100 to 400 cows each. They have good farm houses and barns, and the tenants pay for the ranche and cows a certain price per cow per year, and raise a certain number of calves per year. About \$20 per cow is the average price. The dairyman-or tenant-pays the men who do the milking, herding, etc., about \$20 per month each, and each man milks about 25 cowstwice a day. The men are furnished a sleeping room and board, but must attend to their washing, mending, etc., themselves. The dairyman usually has one man who makes the butter, and sometimes cheese, and also generally from three to seven Chinamen who are the cooks. nouse servants, and do odd jobs of all kinds. These Chinamen bave a house by themelves (except the cooks and house servants), and furnish themselves entirely with board, lodging, etc., except the use of the house, which is furnished free for their exclusive use; and, strange as it may appear, this house is generally in one corner of the calf pasture, which is usually called the

China pasture. Dairying is more profitable in California than in the more eastern States; the dairymen are generally either eastern men or Swiss, who go there with a few thousand sell out and leave the country. Many people who read such glowing accounts of California think that the cows do not require any feed except such as they can get by pasturing. Such, however is not the case; for it must be borne in mind that no grass starts to grow from the roots of the preceding cereals grow from seed every year. For this reason there is no timothy, clover or other hay there, such as we have here, but the dairymen sow oats, wheat or rye, and cut it before it is ripe and use that for hay, or to amount to anything, for the dry season comes on too quick for it, and it can only be raised near the sea coast where it can have the moisture of the coast fogs; but these fogs cause the growing corn to mould or mildew. The cows are fed about four months during the year on an average.

Point Reyer butter seldem sells in San Francisco for less than 30 cents per pound, generally more. There is a small amount of butter received by the steamers and sailing vessels that ply along the coast, principally from Crescent City on the north, and San Luis Obispo County on the south.

I met quite a number of young men on fiesce class. Such a record is hard to beat gan and Ohio; and one gentleman I remem- ing all others, for better or worse, and to other hand black smut with perhaps several

ber very well was Mr. Edson, from near Davisburg, Mich., who was foreman on Mr. Abbott's ranch, near Olema (near Point Rayer). I also met several Michigan men C. T. ROGERS.

### AMERICAN SHEEP.

A Sensible Article on Sheep Industry-The Production of Mutton and Wool.

Henry Stewart, who writes so entertainly on farm topics, recently contributed to the N. Y. Times an article on sheep which is so well considered and shows such an acquaintance with the various breeds and their characteristics that we reproduce it in full. Mr. Stewart says the mutton sheep appertain to farmers and agriculture and not to pastoral pursuits, as the Merinos do. They do not herd well in large flocks for the want of the habits acquired through centuries of special cultivation and necessity. They are fed most successfully on grown crops and under more skillful methods of management than the strictly wool sheep. Not that the wool sheep do not require the best of care and the most skillful management, for all sheep need these, but that the mutton sheep must be considered in the light of meat producing animals as well as wool bearers, and the meat comes before the fleece in the consideration of the farmer. They are an appendage rather than the main reliance of the the farm, and the crops are grown with special reference to feeding them for the production of a large and profitable carcass or for a valuable lamb, or both together. Some sheep farmers only feed flocks and do not keep them, the sheep being purchased for teeding and consuming crops and making manure for the growth of more crops, and are sold off when fat. And this business, well managed, may be made the most profitable of all branches of agriculture. It should go without saying that the selection of the right sheep for this purpose is indispensable for success in this business.

The various breeds of mutton or farm

sheep known in America, including Capada,

are all of English origin, and have descend-

ed from local varieties which have gradually grown up and have become differentiated during many years of improvement and special culture from the ancient races of Great Britain. Few Amercians who have lambs from the Colonel that are large, strong, dairy sections are tame and gentle as they sheep in their native localities can realize the differences which exist in such a small area The ewes purchased of Mr. Nelson raised Chinaman milker, nor hear of one, in the as that of England by reason of local customs and habits. But in a country where intercommunication between the people has for centuries been so much restricted by habit that the language of one county may be in some respects almost unintelligible in an adjoining one, it can be readily underthem-and the cows are generally owned by stood how quite different races of sheep can be reared in localities not more than forty miles from each other, and be kept so distinct as to become different breeds. In fact, within an area no larger than the State of New York, there are more than twenty breeds of sheep existing, each of which possesses entirely distinct characteristics. Thus the Kent or Romney Marsh sheep-one which has as yet never been introduced here, but it is well worthy of our adoption -the Southdown, the Suffolk, the Hampshire, and the Dorset sheep, entirely differing in size and character of fleece, are all reared in these adjoining counties, all of which do not eccupy 120 miles in length from east to west and not more than 20 miles in width from north to south, and all these are kept as free from admixture as though an ocean separated them. The various breeds thus localized number at least forty, but of these less than half have become so popular as to have lost to some extent their local character, and have spread about wherever the methods of agriculture and the character of the soil have been found best adapted to the culture of any of them. Thus there have grown up different classes of sheep, as the long wools, which include the Lincoln, Leicester, and Cotswold, so well-known in America for their costly failure here; the short wools or Down sheep-which include the Southdown. dollars, rent a ranche, run it a few years and the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, and the Dorset-the last of which has been recently introduced here for the special purpose of producing lambs, as will be hereafter more particularly referred to, and finally the mountain sheep, of which the Cheviots and the black-faced Scotch have been brought hither, and with the Welsh, the most exyear, as it does here; but that all grass and quisite mutton sheep of all, and the Herdwick, all deserve our acquaintance.

The long wool breeds require but a pass ing notice, for the reason that they have been reared by means of roots and green feeding crops, and have been so much rerather in place of hay. In a few places a fined by breeding that they are wholly unlittle corn fodder is raised, but not enough suited to our less careful methods of farm culture, and thus so rapidly deteriorate in our dryer climate and with our dry feeding that they have been found unprofitable. Moreover, their breeding and feeding have been such as to encourage a leavy carcass, reaching 400 pounds and over in many cases. and even 250 pounds for lambs, and such a thickness of fat on the meat that they are wholly undesirable for mutton, although their wool is valuable for many important manufactures. This class of wool is thus manently, but certainly for many years, until American farmers have learned to rear

feeding so as to-in time-produce an acclimated race which will become permanent and profitable.

The short or middle wools, or the Down

breeds, are excellently fitted for our climate conform their farm culture to their adequate and farm culture. They are hardy, have acquired permanent characteristics through long breeding, afford excellent mutton, and a valuable wool for the manufacture of clothing of all kinds. Of these the Shropshire easily stands at the head. It is a moderatey large sheep, having a fleece of seven to eight pounds of wool, suitable for carding or combing, and a carcass which will dress 120 to 140 pounds at maturity. It has some Leicester and Southdown blood, and has thus acquired a good disposition to feed and fatten, and retain the excellence of the choice mutton of the latter breed, while the Lalcester has given it more size and weight of carcass and a heavier fleece than it had originally. It has a stout frame, light bone, and black face and legs. For early market lambs this is the best of all the sheep in America. When crossed upon the common natives the lambs are as good as the full-bred ones, and have the required weight and size and the desired black faces and legs. This sheep thrives everywhere where it can have moderately good pastures and hay and sufficia ent grain for winter, but it, as all sheep do. thrives best with a supply of roots for the winter feeding.

The Southdown is a smaller and lighter fleeced sheep, and will subsist upon a closer pasture than the Shropshire. Its meat has a delicate flavor and tenderness, and it will always be the choice of those persons who can afford to pay the price of a large quarter for a small one. It dresses eighty to ninety pounds, and has a fleece of short, close wool of five or six pounds. It makes a good cross on the native for early lambs for market, but the lambs are small, although excelling in every other way. It is a good farm sheep

States and Canada. The Hampshire and Oxfordshire are larger than the Shropshire; the former has a black face and legs and a wellformed carcass, yleiding very fair mutton. When crossed on native ewes it brings large lambs, but not | for five minutes is sufficient? so good as to quality. Its larger size calls for better feeding than is requires by the hence this sheep has a coarser, longer, and more open fleece than any of the others above mentioned. This is an objection considering our periodical heavy cold rain's and damp snows, which are apt to chill a sheep with an open fleece in its most sensitive part, viz: its loins. It has a white or mottled face, acquires a weight of 120 pounds or more when dressed, makes a second-rate mutton, and yields a rather coarse lamb with larger bone than is desired for the butcher. It requires good pasture and succul-

ent food for the winter. The Dorset should be mentioned because efforts are being made to introduce it here for its habit of having twin or triple lambs in a year. It is a small sheep used to a cli mate in the south of England where snow is unknown, and might be called a hot-bed sheep. Its fleece is light and short and it bears heavy depending spiral horns. It is not a farmer's sheep by any means, requir ing obviously much care and attention, and will probably fall into disuse because of its unfitness for the American climate, and its

### SMUT ON FORAGE PLANTS.

Prof. L. H. Pammel, botanist of the Iown Experiment Station, in a recent bulletin gives the following interesting details con cerning the germination of smut, with recommendations for its treatment:

The disease, for plants affected by eally are diseased, may be treated in two ways: 1st, by field bygiene; 2d, by the use of fungicides. Field hygiene-In the case of corn the

smutted ears and stalks should be collected. This, in order to be effectual, must be done early before the characteri-tic "holls" are powdery. This material should be burned. It will be of little use to collect the smutty material after the powdery mass has formed as the slightest jar will cause a multitude of spores to be blown off. Prof. Bessey has this to say about corn smu!: "Take a forty-acre field of corn, which should produce at least \$800 worth of corn. It is rarely the case that the loss from smut is not fully one ear from each square rod. Yet this low loss would amount to about two per cent. upon the whole crop; three smutted ears would amount to \$48. The cost of gathering and burning this smut should not exceed 10 to 15 cents per acre. If the spores are destroyed smut can not be produced. It is important not to delay gathering." In all of these smuts we have direct evidence to show that when corn follows

corn smut will increase. In rotation of crops it should be borne in mind that smut spores may retain their one which will be imported, perhaps per- vitality for a number of years. Only such manure should be used as is thoroughly composted. It is important to bear in mind only those sheep for which their locality is that corn smut only appears on one cultiwell adapted, and to stick to these, forsak- vated crop, corn, at least in Iowa; on the

well marked varieties appears on oats, H. Hinds, of Stanton, the noted imported wheat and parley. Stinking smut only on

Treatment by means of fungicides-Blue vitriol--Early in this century blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) was used to prevent smut. The manner of using this substance varies in different localities. Professor Scovell recommends as follows: Ten pounds of blue vitriol to be dissolved in eight gallons of water. Tae seed is then immersed in the solution and well stirred. so that all grains come in contact with the solution. The floating grains are skimmed off and the solution poured into a tub. This requires only a few minutes and is very effectual. Oats and barley should have either a longer treatment or the solution should be stronger. Prof. Arthur suggests using a solution four times as strong. Prof. Poumb found that soaking oats in a blue vitriol solution of four ounces to one gallon of water, and immersion for forly hours left no smut, whereas, when only immersed for seventeen and one-half hours two per cent. of smut was found in the resulting crop.

Hot water-The credit of introducing this method belongs to Mr. Jensen, a Danish botanist, who published an account in 1888. Recently these experiments have been verified in this country by several experimenters with excellent results.

We condense the following from Prof. Kellerman's and Mr. Swingle's account: Provide two vessels for the hot water, of Provide two vessels for the hot water, of necessary size to treat the seed. Prepare a ing two and five two year old ewes. Also one yearling two and a four year old ewe. sack of loosely woven cloth so as to admit water freely. Vessel No. 1 or the stove reservoir is to be filled with water at a temperature of about 100 degrees-110 degrees Fahr. Vessel No. 2 should contain water at a temperature of 132 degrees Fahr. This vessel should remain on the stove so that this temperature can be maintained. The seed is placed in a sack and immersed in vessel for fifteen minutes and then immediately plunge in cold water, then dry and it is ready for planting. Recent experiments by Prof. Arthur Indicate that a temperature of 135 degrees Pahr, immersed

So far as cost of material goes the bot feeding. The latter sheep is a cross of the show a diminished vitality. The hot water Cotswold and the Hampshire ewe, and method does not injure the seed and at the same time it appears to increase the yield.

### Stock Notes.

WHAT WAS known as the "Home Stock Farm" herd of Holstein Frieslans at Hampton, a., was recently closed out under the hammer. Thirty-five cows and helfers made an average of \$149.57, and 13 bulls made an average of \$117.30. The average for the entire herd was \$140.80. This is one of the best sales of thoroughbred cattle that has taken place the past year.

MR. O. S. MEAD, of Owosso, reports the folowing sales from his herd of registered Po

and-China swine :

To E D. Young, Oak'ey, one sow.

"Samuel Asbman, Corunna, one sow.

"Aust n Ryac, Ovid, one boar.

"James H pson, Corunna, two sows.

"N. B. Aikea, Owosso, one boar.

Wm. Hackett, Saginaw, one boar.

Charles Riey, Corunna, one boar.

John Bower, Ashiey one sow.

Bugene McGlockne, Owosto, one gow.

R. W. Marsh, Owosto, one boar.

John Galloway, Corunna, one boar, ' Ingram Denison, Owosso, one boar.

MR. B. N. COOLEY, the breeder of Berkshires at Coldwater, is evidently "pushing things" in his determination to keep close to the head of the procession. He writes as fo!ows: "I have bought the young imported Berkshire Boar Eclipse, 25141. He was bred by Edney Hayter, of Whitchurch, England and was farrowed the 4th of December, 1889 He will make a large hog and is not at al coarse. He has a very nice head and erect ear, good dished face, heavy jowl, good full neck, strong broad back, good shoulders, and very heavy hams. He has strong legs and stands well on his feet, is well marked and has a nice coat of hair. He is long, low and very even from one end to the other. I am sure he is the best pig I ever saw, and I doubt very much if his superior lives or ever has. He never was beaten in the show ring. He won first in class and sweepstakes over all ages and breeds at the Royal Counties Fair at Win rairs in Canada and was not beaten, and he has had strong competition. He was sold at Mr Havter's sale for seventy-three guineas (\$372.00) which 1 believe is the largest price paid in England for any pig or hog for several years. I have used him on some of my best brood sows and I shall expect some extra good pigs next spring."

### Flock Notes.

ABOUT 200 head of grade sheep were pur chased recently near Grass Lake for shipnent to Wakeman, Ohio. The price is said to have been \$3 per head. Must have been a rather poor lot.

THE Willows Stock Farm, Paw Paw, has and a most satisfactory trade in Shropshires his fall. The heavy demand for their excellent yearling ewes has made a January importation necessary, and their buyer is now in England for that purpose.

C. S. BINGHAM, of Vernon, importer and

stock ram England's Price 14963, bred by Messrs. P. & G. Evans, and five imported yearling ewes and a ewe lamb. Also, to J. S. Littlefield, of Farwell, this State, an imported yearling ram and two ewes.

MR. C. F. GODFREY, of Marshall, Calhoun Co., send the following:

"While at Devereux. Jackson Co.," last week, looking over the first of breeding ewes of Stewart Lamb, who has grown grey in the business, and can yet see more dollars in the American Merino than any other praced of sheep, and noticing their large size I suggested weighing some of them. which we did, with the following result: The five largest weighed 666 lbs. or 133 15 lbs. average; the two heaviest weighed 139 lbs. each. Taey were of the Atwood strain. I do not think any of his ewes would weigh under 110 lbs.

MR. A. W. MUMFORD, of Moscow, Hilledale Co., reports the following recent sales of Shropshires from his flock:

To Mi'o Bell North Adams, a buck lamb. Silas Schuab, Jonesville, a yearling egistered buck and six ewes. To Everett Borden, Moscow, a buck lamb.

To C. J. Cubert, Moscow, a yearing registered buck and five ewe lambs.

To Edward Knowles, Moscow, four buck

To M. W. Walworth, Moscow, two buck

lambs.
To Thadens Fowle, Moscow, a buck lamb.
To Watson Hall, North Adams, a buck lamb and two two year old ewes.
To Jacob Beck, Hillsdale, a buck lamb.
To C. F. Ward, Moscow, a buck lamb.
To Geo. Parker, Hanover, a two year old

To Geo. Colgrove, Stony Point, a buck To Samuel Jackson, Reading, a buck lamb

Mr. Mumford writes: "I have added to my flock from some of the best flocks in Michl-

gan, 13 registered ewes and rams." MR. J. A. GIBONEY has been very successful in making sales from his flock of registered Merino sheep this fall. Among his sales are the following: Richard the Third, aged three years, who sheared last spring 311/6 pounds, which was one of the best fleeces takvessel No. 1, from this it is placed in vessel en from a ram of his age in the State of kept for the domestic supply of meat. It | No. 2. Every grain should come in contact | Michigan. He was sold to Mr. Joseph Kelly has done well over all parks of the United | with the water. Allow it to remain in the | of Gun Marsh, Allegan County, who is one of the best judges of thoroughbred Merino sheep in the State of Michigan. Mr. Giboney has also made the following sales: One aged ram to Edward Dennison, Kalamazoo; one yearling ram to John Walker, Galesburg; one yearling ram to F. O. Cheney, R chmond; one twoyear-old ram to F. O. Browe, Hickory Corners: two yearling rams to E. A. Avery. water is the cheaper. Both methods are King's Ferry, Cayuga county, New York; one smaller sheep. It will find a congenial home | efficacious, but do not entirely prevent smut. | pearling ram to D. W. Sneil, Indianapolis, with any good farmer whose soil produces | The use of blue vitriol acts injuriously on | Ind. He also sold 23 head to John Hotop, to good clover pasture, and who will take the the germinating grain, so that there is more start a flock. Mr. Giboney is breeding two or less loss of seed, and the treated plants | different types of the Merino; one a heavy dense fleece, and one of the delaine type, a large, smooth, plain sheep, and the man who cannot be pleased after inspecting his flock

### STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday, Wednes day and Thursday of this week, at Kalamazoo. After the usual preliminaries, President T. T. Lyon read his annual address. He briefly oatlined the work accomplished by the Society in the past, and what could yet he done in this State if the Society received sufficient aid from the State to enable it to utilize the field which was open to it. After speaking of the work of getting the reports into the hands of those interested in them. and the result in an educational way, he referred at length to the proposed World's Fair at Chicago in 1892, and suggested the necessity of securing a legislative appropriation to aid in making an exhibit that would properly represent the horticultural interests of the State. He favored a hearty co-operation with the national department of agri-

The Secretary gave a report of the work in his department, and said the financial condition of the Society had improved during

S. M. Pearsall, of Grand Rapids, treasurer, made the following financial report :

8223 65 The Society has 204 life members, and

\$2,050 invested in mortgages and United States bonds. The librarian reported that 3,951 volumes

had been distributed during 1889, and there were yet 1,367 volumes on hand. C. J. Monroe and Roland Morrill, the

commissioners from the Society of the Columbian Exposition, horticultural division, made verbal reports regarding the action taken, and stated that in their opinion the entire department could be managed fully as well without the organization which had been made. They considered that the invitation to horticulturists was not as general as it should have been.

The schedule adopted by those in charge of the department of the proposed World's Fair places viticulture at the head of the horticultural department, and this was why members of the Society were so sharp in their

Considerable time was devoted to discussions on forestry. A. C. Glidden spoke of the woodlands of southern Michigan.

Rev. C. J. Bar lett, of Kalamazoo, read s paper profesting against the wanton destruction of forests in this country.

A paper by E. W. Barber, of Jackson, (Continued on Eighth Page.)

McDOEL, 2:15%

The breeding of the horse McDoel, one of the best campaigners of the year, has been a matter of controversy. Colman's Rural World gives the following history of the horse and facts connected with his breeding:

"A number of years 2go Gov. Norman J. Colman, of Colman's Rural World, at one of his public sales of trotting horses sold to Elijah Hawkins of Hannibal, Mo., a chestnut stallion, three years old, by Abdallab, Jr. 5720, son of Alexander's Abdallab, the sire of Goldsmith Maid. The dam of this young chestnut stallion was a mare that Gov. Colman used for road pur-poses, that could trot in about three minutes, very pleasant driver, and said to be by horse of Morgan blood. The mare was re-ported to have come from Iowa, and was sold in the St. Louis market. All efforts to

learn of her breeding proved unavailing.

"A gentleman by the name of McDoel who was then living at Quincy, Ill., had mare, and, talking with Mr. Hawkins, con-cluded to send her down to his farm at Hannibal and breed her to the chestnut stallion he bad purchased of Gov. Colman. She was bred to him, and Mr. McDoel after wards removed to Sedalia, taking his mare, which proved in foal, with him. It is this foal, by the Hawkins horse, that was first called Sedalla Boy, and whose name was afterwards changed to McDoel, after the man who bred him, that has proved one of the best campaigners of the year, and one of the gamest trotters on the turf.'

So it would seem from this that the Hawkins Horse was by Colman's Abdallah, Jr., 5720, dam said to be of Morgan blood. Colman's Abdallah Jr. 5720 was a bay horse. foaled 1862, by Alexar der's Abdallah, 1st dam Kitty Fisher by Chorister (son of imp. Contract); 2d dam by Bertrand; 2d dam by Darnaby's Diomed (son of Taylor's Hambletonian); 4th dam by Gray Alfred; 5th dam by imp Fearnaught. The five crosses on the dam's side are thoroughbred.

BELGIAN AND FLEMISH HORSES.

Interesting Notes Regarding the Breed by our Paris Correspondent.

head centre at Namur, is to be formed for Tuestay last. Several Michigan men are inthe breeding, rearing and exportation of terested in its proceedings. So far no busi-Belgian Percheron horses. Belgium exports acted, or at least reported. annually 20,000 horses, proof that they are in demand, and that horse-breeding pays. Indeed the Belgian horse is easily reared, its development is precocious, so that it can be put to work when two years old; it is easily acclimatized, has a calm temperment and lives long. The Belgian horses of to- The latter two are by Gen. Hatch 139. day are truly colossal, as compared with their ancestors, and it is difficult to believe that at one time they had Oriental and Arab blood in their veins. This they inherited from crossings with the Limousin breed, Electioneer, and 73 thoroughbreds with the the latter being a derivative from the Moorish horses. The Crusade horses did the bas 60 in the list, and 14 of them have records rest. These Oriental traits can be detected | below 2:20. in the Ardennais veriety of the Belgian race. Formerly the Belgian or Fiemish horses they are bred for heavy draught work ley, of Shelby, and May Queen to parties roots. The best advice is to use judgment

last fifty years to developing and maintain- Next year promises a boom in the Coach kept up. ing a distinct Flemish race of horses. The horse trade. government then commenced selections from native stallions, and allowed no mares to be served till the veterinary surgeons had 2:11%, was recently sold at auction for \$250. tion. The Belgian race is divided into two varieties, the lowland or true Fiemish, and the highland or Ardennais. The latter variety is the more highly prized; it has still a dash of the old Oriental blood in its veins; the hammer again. it is relatively a light animal, although thick, short and medium sized. The head is expressive, the jaws and neck broad; the latter is rather short and is covered with rule prohibiting races at di-tances under a R. R. Dinwiddie, of the Arkansas Agricula heavy mane. It displays much energy and vivacity, is capable of supporting great fatigue, and makes a very suitable artillery, van or bus horse. The best specimens of this breed come from the provinces of Liege and Namur; in a word, from Southern Belgium and the Luxembourg. A sub-variety of the Ardennais is the Condrusien; being better fed and cared, it is preferred for vanwork, and the Germans purchase them extensively, as Percheron or Normand

. The true Fiemish horse, such as is to be met with in England, for dray work, is very large, heavy and flabby. The head is long but it may sometimes be so diminutive as to be out of all proportion with the rest of the body. The eyes are small, the shoulders broad and strong, the neck arched, and the mane long, bushy and falling on both sides of the neck, forming a double mane. The cropp is wide and well fleshed. The shoulders are straight and the chest wide and well covered with muscle. The forelege and fetlocks leave something to be desired. The tail is invariably cut short. The Flemish horse lacks energy; its air is heavy. It is only suitable for heavy draft purposes. The coat is generally roan, brown or mottled grey colored. A few facts to note: No much importance is attached to rearing the colts on pasture lands; they are next to stall-fed; and court-yards, gardens, &c., are their only exercise grounds. But great importance is attached to have the foals suckle pending four or six months. In summer grass or clover is given them, as much as they can eat; in winter, hay, straw and plenty of oats. The Ardennals colts are not so highly fed[; but well cared and better nourished, the Ardennias could be turned into a breed of excellent, all-round.

Some Queries Answered.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Ist. How fast has a stallion to pace to make him standard? 2d. Are trotters and pacers recorded in the same book ?

3d. I have a filly bred as follows: Sire Ira Wilkes 5916; first dam by Waldron's Mambrino, second dam by Frank Moscow. Is she standard bred?

There is no difference made by the standard between trotters and pacers. They have to trot or pace in 2:30 or better to be eligible

on their speed. 21. Trotters and pacers are recorded in the American Trotting Register withou distinction, but an effort is being made, principally by the breeders of Tennessee, to have a Register published devoted entirely to

look as if he would be good for eight or ten years yet.

Horse Gossin.

Two of Nelson's colts have sold for \$1,000

AT the Chicago horse sales W. M. Griswold, of Vermontville, received \$1,545 for his stal lion Ilder m.

FRANK NOBLE, by Louis Napoleon 207, has nother in the list, this one being the pacing gelding Billy Goult, with a record of 2:29%.

An association known as "The Springport Agricultural and Horse Breeders' Association," has been organized at Springport, this State. They have secured grounds and elect

H. H. KING has recently sold Little Mac, a four-year-old gelding, to parties from Ingham County for \$200. Mr. King has more colts growing just as good. It pays to raise good colts. - Jonesville Independent.

A SUBSCRIBER inquires whether Abdallah was sired by Messenger or not. Abdalish was by Mambrino, a thoroughbred son of imp. Messenger. His dam was Amazonia, also by a son of imp. Messenger.

W. RUSH, of Reynoldsburg, O., has sold to G. D. Stuart, of Kalamazco, this State, the wo-year-old pacing filly Faunie Rush, by Bood Walnut (son of Lucas Brodhead), dam by Paul Jones, Jr., for \$1,100.

S.SA. BROWNE & Co., of Kalamazoo, bave determined to offer Anteco, 2:161/2, at the Woodward combination sale in February. Anteeo is by E ectioneer, and a full brother to Antevolo, 2:191/2, owned in this city.

THE rupning horse Grey Cloud, and his owner, R. W. Deneffe, have been ruled off forever by the West Side Park Association, for creoked running. Grey Cloud is a good race horse, and was sired by Hyder All.

THE imported Australian thoroughbred stalion Sir Modred, stands second in the list of winning sires this season, ninetren of his get winning \$126,999. This is a great record for a horse which has been in the country so short a time.

THE Board of Appeals of the American A new Angle-American company, with Trotting Association met in Chicago on ness of general importance has been trans-

> has lowered his record to 2:13. He is five years old, and his dam is Dolly, by Iowa, a thoroughbred son of imp Glencoe. Dolly is also the dam of, Envoy, 2:28, and Fleta, 2:28.

THE catalogue of Palo Alto, Senstor Stanford's great breeding farm, has been issued. It includes 541 trotters, headed by the great stallion Flood at the head. Electioneer new

THE Cleveland Bay Horse Co., of Paw Paw, has sold Prince Imperial to Mr. Thomas Kelnear Albany, N. Y. Their French Coachers in using roots and ensilage, and be sure that are all superior horres, and their Cleveland the ration between such watery food and Attention has only been given within the Bays are the finest they ever offered for sale. the more solid foods of grain and hav is

WHAT a fall was there! Little Brown Jug, ported upon their aptitude for reproduc. His purchaser sold him to a Canadian, who ment Station R cord," just issued by the herse as valued at \$100. The Demision customs officials thought that was too great a valuation. He will probably be sold under

> At the meeting of the American Turf Congress last week, it was decided to adhere to the mile for horses three years old or over, with a modification as to time, the ru'e not going the associations at New Orleans, Memphis and Nashville to give races at shorter distances at the early spring meetings.

CASH, the great three-year-old Michigan bred stallion has just been sold by his owner, W. H. Warner, of Albion, Calhoun Co., to W. H. Redding, of New York city. The price is said to have been \$13,250. Cash is an inbred Wilkes, his sire being Olmedo Wilkes 3770, record, 2:261/2, by Onward 1411, by Geo. Wilkes 519, by Hembletonian 10. Dam by Ira out: First, that germs may be found in the Wilkes 5916, by George Wilkes 519, by Hambletonian 10. Ira Wilkes has a pacing record of 2:2214, and a trotting r. cord of 2:28. Cash is to be shipped to France at once, where he will be put on the track. He is certainly one of the greatest trotters ever bred.

THE thoroughbred stallion Hyder Ali, fosled 1872, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Duke, by Lexington, has been sold to some Montana breeders by J. B. Haggin. Price said to e \$6,000. Hyder All has had a romantic history. He broke down after a successful career on the turf, and was purchased by a Canadian, in whose hands he remained until 1878, if we remember correctly. That year Gen. Rowell, of Illinois, went to Canada and purchased him, and placed him in a car with other horses to be taken to his stock farm. Arriving at Detroit the horse was held by the appraiser of the port on the plea that as he was not calculated to improve the breed of horses of the United States, he should have to hold him for wrong entry. This was on Saturday, and the General was detained at Detroit till Monday morning, at which time he appeared at the FARMER office. To those who knew the General it will not be necessary to say he was mad enough to fight. At the recommendation of the late R. F. Johnstone he saked for a board of appraisal, and Mr Johnstone and Mr. J. B. Morris, formerly of Pontiac, were selected. It did not take them long to settle the question of the eligibility of the horse to free entry when they found be was really Hyder All, and the General left business. At Gen. Rowell's death the horse was sold, and was next heard from at Spokane Falls, Montana, as the sire of the sensational colt Spokane, winner of the American Derby, a pretty good snawer to the charge of the Detroit customs official that he was not cal culated to improve the borse stock of the country. He is now 18 years old, and said to

Catarrh Is a constitutiona D sease, and requires A constitutio al remedy Like Hood's Sars-parills, Which purifies the blood. Che Farm.

The Winter Care of Sheep.

A correspondent of the American Cultinator says: Sheep in the pen will sometimes lose their wool in large quantities, and the cause remain a deep mystery to the owner. This comes from various causes, and an investigation of the condition of the sheep will be necessary to accertain the difficulty. Sometimes if sheep have been in a poor condition and are thriving quickly, the change will cause the wool to fall out in quantities. Again, if sheep are intested with vermin, rot, pelt rot or scab, they will lose their wool rapidly. For pelt rot and scab there are various ointments recommended. If the sheep losing wool should be dipped as early as possible, a new growth will be encouraged on the bare places, and will perhaps prevent further falling off in other places. Vermin and scab are likely to get on the sheep at this time of the year anyway, and a great deal of care is required to prevent such dis-

Sheep are very peculiar as to their tastes and the kind of food they eat, and they will never eat unsuitable food unless it is the only alternative. If hunger and starvation stare them in the face they will take up with almost anything, but they will never grow rapidly or take on much flesh under such unfavorable conditions. The feeder should cater to their desires, especially during the uppleasant weather of fall and winter, when the sheep cannot select for themselves. The most successful of eastern sheep feeders adopt the plan of feeding at least three times a day, and feeding only such food as the sheep will eat up cleap. Too liberal feeding is a mistake in several ways. There is a great deal of waste attendant on it, and the sheep do not profit by an overabundance. A small rack should be kept near the sheep for hay, and fresh hay should be put in it two or three times a day. See that the quantity is just enough to satisfy the wants of the sheep until the next feeding hour. Hay in the morning without grain, fodder at noon, and some grain and hay for the evening meal is the best diet. Such regularity of feeding, supplemented by regularity of water, will keep ter, and prepare them for rapid spring

growth. A word or two may be said about roots for sheep. A good fattening fodder for sheep must not be too watery, and hence a too small quantity of roots is good for the sheep, and especially of potatoes, which furnish a than is otherwise to be obtained. Roots are too much of either one is not very good for the sheep. Yet in England the turnip plays but on the contrary they are not fed enough

### Texas Fever Investigation.

The November number of the "Experit-Department of Agriculture, contains a report of Investigations of Texas fever conducted in Mi-souri, Arkar sas and Texas. tember, 1888, and March, 1890, by Dr. Paul P. quin, of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. M. Francis, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. tural Experiment Station. The details and results of the investigation are reported as follows by Dr. Paquin:

"The collection of specimens was begun in October, 1888, when soils, manures, ticks, urines, livers, spleens, kidneys, blood, bile, specimens from unborn calves, and fodders were obtained from various infected localities. These were carefully examined with a view to the discovery of a virus capable of producing Texas fever. Gams were found in all the specimens examined. Two important facts appear to have been brought normal liquids and tissues of infectious of grounds where the fever originates;

the subsoil in the infected district. " A thirty-acre pasture in Boone county, Southern cattle plague and study the development of the disease in Northern stock. From these experiments the following deductions were made: (1) that some of the germs found in Southern soils, waters, manures, etc., are identical with those found in cases of Texas fever in Northern cattle: (2) that the germs of Texas fever are to be found in all Southern cattle comin from infectious grounds, and even in unbor calves; (3) that the average period of incubation in cattle exposed to the germs brought by Southern stock is about thirty nure or urine from Southern stock may contract Texas fever, and that inoculation from the rulp of the liver or spleen of such | main barn to the west and tool house on the subjects may produce it; (5) that the germs must be taken into the body by the mouth | morning, in the winter, making a delightful or by inoculation, and that the disease is not | place for horses and cattle to get exercise conveyed by the breath of infected individu- and drink. There is water in the yard, of with his horses, after heartily cursing the als; (6) that protective incculation may appraiser for his lack of knowledge of his render Northern cattle more capable of resisting the action of the Texas fever germ: (7) that sulphurated water is probably favor de to the modification or destruction of the germ of Texas fever.

"Special experiments were tried to test ments of cattle, some of which were inoculated and others not, were made from Col- right in. It takes a good many costly tools umble, Missouri, to College Station, Texas, to farm to the best advantage now. It and to Helens, Arkaness. In the former would not take much careless exposure of case the total death rate among the inoculated stock was 20 per cent, while among stock in a season to the interest and wear on this not so protected it was 75 per cent.; in the roof. Many well-to-do farmers lose more latter case the death rates were 75 per every year, from not having perfectly con 1,625 bushels from 12 acres. Then Henry

an Territory and Texas, this treatment so as to be saturated with urine. I have tried this covered vard and know

proved an almost complete protection against the fever. "Regarding the germ of Texas fever, the ent periods in the life cycle of the parasite, its existence in the animal body, and completes it in the outer world. The artificial cultivation of the germ is said to have presented many difficulties, but was at last liver, spleen, kidneys, etc., of infectious Southern cattle.

"The germ was found in ticks bloated with the blood of infectious Southern cattle, remain free from its attacks is explained on before birth. That affected natives do not readily give the disease to other natives is asdeposited with the manure and urine on pastures, the germs are thought to remain inert for a month or two, but with the aid of the sun heat and sufficient moisture they regain their virulence after a time and but it is a way I have always had. cause the death of susceptible cattle. When however, these germs are deposited by affected Northern cattle, before their virulence is regained, cold and frost modify and even destroy their activity."

### Growing and Fattening Pigs.

It is the feeding and the management says Prof. Stewart in the Country Gentleman, to a very great extent, that produces a flock in good condition through the win- thrifty, rangy pigs. They can be produced from a dozen different breeds. If we take bones and extend its frame, without laying on fat. Only so much fat is required as during the winter months in a warmed liberal supply of roots is not beneficial. A will pad the muscles and cushion the joints. Corn meal must be excluded, as a merely fattening food, not having the element to better ration between water and dry matter grow the bones. But one of the best foods to do what we have mentioned is wheat not only very watery, but ensulage also, and bran; this has muscle-making material and continue to breed in old and dried beans has build the bones. One of the best l'quid an important part in making mutton. It is foods is skimmed milk, containing the casenot often, however, that one sees the flocks in or cheese and the milk sugar contained in injured by too liberal a use of roots for feed, the whey. But when that is not to be had, a little old-process linseed meal will be soothing to the digestive organs, slightly laxative, and contains the proper elements to assist in the growth of the pig.

The mixture of the food for the young pig may be-to 11/4 lbs. fine or coarse bran add 1 lb. of O. P. linseed meal. And for winter let one quart of short-cut clover hay be steeped and softened for a short time in boiling water, and then mix with it the bran and oil neal, and let it be given to the pig warm It will soon become fond of it. As the pig is a grass-eating animal a little softened clover bay is well calculated to promote health and growth. This is simply a propertion of food, and not a ration for pig. The feeder must apportion the quantity to each pig. Thrifty six or seven weeks' pigs would probably est about the amount here mentioned in a day-given in two or three feeds. With this may be given the scraps from the house. This food will be all right till the pig is three months old. Then to this combination add 1/4 lb. corn mea!. In four weeks add another 1/4 lb. of corn meal -the other food will remain the same. After six months corn meal will be the principal food, but the other food will prevent its becoming excessively fat.

### A Covered Barnyard.

T. B. Terry, in the Country Gentleman Southern cattle which appear healthy, and describes the covered yard he has upon his even in the young before Lirth, as well as farm, roofing in the accumulations of in the manures, surface soils, waters, etc., manure, and which he says is of great value to him. Mr. Terry is a farmer who has second, that this germ may be absent in made money during an era of low prices, dry fodder, well water, spring water, and by his business-like methods of farming and his attention to details. He says :

We added to our covered yard this sum-Missouri, was secured and fitted up with mer until now it is about 35 by 65 feet and suitable pens for the accommodation of answers our purpose most perfectly. It will cattle, in order to test the virulence of the hold 200 or more loads of manure, spread evenly on the ground, without its being in the way at all. It well tramped and plastered on the surface, our manure can lie there until wanted, practically without any loss. It is graded to be somewhat lower than the stables, a slight basin, which would take perhaps 100 loads of tramped manure to level up. It does not interfere at all with using it as a shed to shelter tools and wagons, even if there were 200 loads of manure there When we wheel out manure we cover lightly with straw (all under the same roof and dry and handy to get) to keep the yard clean. days; (4) that cattle exposed to either ma- It is planked up six feet high all around and then open five feet above that. It is situated in a southeast corner, being sheltered by north. Thus the sun shines in most of the

The entire cost of yard has been less than \$300. It is simply a nearly flat tin roof supported by posts and the other buildings. Wherever a post would be in the way the beams are trussed up by iron rods. There are three ways that we can drive out of or the value of protective inconlation. Ship into this yard. We never unhitch from any to realize \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel, a hop tool or wagon outside any more, but drive these and the wagons to make a loss equal

manure piles out doors that lose more in a practiced upon a herd of native Missouri season than the interest on my shed, say cattle that had been exposed to fever, and \$30 a year, and they could be put in there upon six native helfers at the Kansas City and not be in the way at all. And more stock yards, which were afterwards exposed than that, there would be perhaps 50 tons in the quarantine pens of these yards. In less water to haul out to the field from under another instance where several herds of my roof, which would partly pay the interest thoroughbred cattle were inoculated with the again. The manure keeps just as well withartificial virus and transported into the Indi- out the water, when made on cement floors,

what I am talking about. It is entirely practical. I do not find a single objection author concludes that it is susceptible of to it. It is an improvement that gives permany changes during its vegetation, that feet satisfaction. If it had cost treble what the spherical, ovoid, and other forms which it did, it would still, I think, pay in dollars several observers have seen, represent differ- and cents on my farm. If a cyclone should steal it away it would be rebuilt immediand that the microbe passes only a part of ately. Having once enjoyed its use, and having been able to control all leaching of manure, we could not go back to the old way any more than we could winter our animals in the woods. Probobly 100 farmsuccessfully accomplished. It grew best in ers have been here to see this covered yard, a mixture of artificial lymph and liver broth, and every man has said it was just the and pure cultures were obtained from the thing. Some come with the expectation of seeing a much larger yard. I would not build very large. Ours would hold the manure from 30 or 40 animals, and I would let out say 10 at once to drink and play, and these ticks are supposed to be one of rather than build a great yard and turn them the media through which the germ is dis- all out at once. I would not try to fit the seminated. The fact that Southern cattle roof to old notions, but my notions to a fairtransport the disease while they themselves sired yard. Any of your readers who have the money to spare may rest assured that if the ground that they have been inoculated they have use for such a yard, they will find it an investment that will give everlasting satisfaction. It will be a step up that they criped to the nature of the germs and to will never want to retrace. It would doubtpeculiar climatic conditions. When brought less pay on some farms to borrow money to North in the bodies of Southern cattle and roof a small yard. But this I cannot advise about. I did not build mine until I could pay for it. Perhaps this is not good business policy (it may be wise to borrow money when one can make or fave largely by it)

### The Bean Weevil.

J. A. Lintner, in the Country Gentleman. says: The bean weevil deposits its eggs upon the forming pod. The eggs hatch in a few days, when the larva penetrates the pod and enters the bean. Here it feeds and reaches its maturity in the late summer, and changes to the pupa in the early autumn. The time of the emerging of the beetle is irregular. It may be in the autumn, as in the present instance, two of the beetles havthe pig at weaning time, we must give it ing crept out of the beans since they were such food as will grow its muscles, build its received, while the presence of several more is indicated within. It may be at any time apartment, or if exposed to continual cold, may be extended over the months of spring. The beetles which are associated with beans "a year old" are in all probability those of the second brood. That the weevil may a large percentage of phosphoric acid to not hitherto been known, but it will be shown in an extended article on the insect, to appear in my next report. The weevil within beans infested in this manner may best be destroyed by exposing them to the vapor of bisulphide of carbon, placed upon them in an open vessel, and all enclosed in a tight box or bin. As the vapor is highly enflammable, all lights should be kept from it. Beans as badly infested as are these are wholly unfit for seed. They may ger minate, but will utterly fail in the production of a remunerative crop. Few of the plants would produce pods.

Agricultural Items,

An eastern exchange says Michigan is the only State that will thresh any cons derable amount of clover seed this year, and that its output will be below the average.

A BUYER of potatoes at one of our interior towns, says he could pay several cents more per bushel for potatoes if farmers would ke: p the varieties separate; and assort before

A LENAWEE COUNTY farmer raised a 38-lb. beet, and the Saline Observer in mentioning the fact, casually remarks that it has some every four weeks till the pig is ready to kill bigger beats than that—on its subscription

> AT Colusa, Cal., there is a single ranche which embraces 55,000 acres, all in grain, one immense wheat field. Colusa County produces more wheat than any other county in the United States. But it buys four-fifths of its butter and bacon.

> THE Lowell Journal says: "We have on exhibition in this office the largest ear of corn we have ever seen produced in Michigan. The ear is 101/4 inches long, 81/4 inches in circumference and contains over 1,000 kernels, and is of the Mastodon Dent variety. It was raised by John M. Brown, of Otsego."

JAMES E. CLARK, of Otsego, County, N. Y. has 115 acres in hops. His crop this year is 130,000 pounds, which, sent directly to England, return him 58 cents per pound. Las year's crop was 175,000 pounds. It is asserted that the sale of old and new hops will bring that county about \$1,250,000 this year.

THE kernels of the Japanese buckwhea grow in such close, thick clusters that they etain moisture between them longer than the common kinds, and during the continued wet weather they will sprout, even before the grain is cut. Millers pay the same price for the Japanese as for the other varieties, unless it is injured by sprouting.

WHERE sugar beets are grown for the man afacture of sugar in Germany, the following rocess of selection is said to be employed: When dug in the fall the best specimens are carefully stored. In spring a circular bole is bored in each, with a special instrument, and half an ounce of pulp removed. This is polarized for sugar. If the quantity found ex ceeds a certain limit, the hole is filled with moist clay, and the teet is planted.

AT Neenah, Wisconsin, which is in the heart of Wisconsin's potato-growing section. the shipments of potatoes are something remarkable, being an average of one train every ten minutes per day. The ruling price is 55 to 85c per bushel, according to quality Many farmers are storing their crops hoping which is hardly likely to be realized. The principal shipments are made to the south

A FARMER left at the office of the Utica Sentinel an ear of field corn which is 16 inches in length. Some Michigan farmers have got yields of corn. The Hazel Bros., of Ovid, had cent, and 100 per cent., respectively. Pro- venient shelter. I can show you plenty of Baker, of North Carmel, Eaton Co., comes

forward to say be grew 630 bushels of corn, 167 bushels of turnips, 20 bushels of potatoes, and 48 head of cabbage on six acres of land. And O. P. Hulett, of Benton Barry County, raised a flat turnip that is three feet six inches in circumference, and weighs sixteen

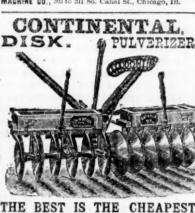
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are saved every year by American farmers taking good care of their horses. Until the last few years farmers believed it did no good to blanket a horse in the stable at night, but shrewd farmers have learned that blanketing saves enough food to more than pay for the blanket, besides adding to the value of the horse and keeping him in good condition. The warmth must be kept up in some way, and if a horse is not blanketed in the stable he must eat more to keep warm.

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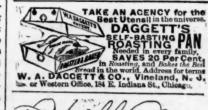
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[From Bulletin No. 60 Experimen The curculio comm late in May in Centra

FIGHTING THE

Dec.

Hortica

BY PROF.

the time the little drie is falling from the vo the trees I have show curculio does not vi date. The insect now the leaves, on the fre lay her eggs. These within a crescent, cut fruit. At the base of in this crescent, the The insects continue t of July, by which time first laid eggs begin to there is no time in the may not be found. I of egg-laying, the beday, especially early weather is cold, conchips, beneath the tree they seek the frult, a trunk of the tree, or m to the tree. I have s

During this egg-lay feed on both fruit and ally true that images, o are several days or wee take no little food. W no exception. The egg oping all through this fo

Whenever the weevil it rests is jarred, the c legs and falls from t would of course be ver sect, as it would save it It is very easy to see h of natural selection th been formed. As the eggs hatch, the

to the center of the peach, cherry, apple of feed and grow for about they leave the fruit. pupate. In a few days mature beetles come for lowing spring, which wi of plums, cherries, pe nidus for their eggs. G do very little harm after never lay eggs to any e They may, and certain! the plums or apples e causing the former to r become dwarfed and mi

It would seem a nove

culio is, or may be, the ist. It doubtless pref other fruit, and so if plant liberally of this among his other fruits troubled with an attack any other fruit, except skinned varieties of per Rarly and Alexander, there is evidence to sh fruits will be little dist are hard by, and abunds the apple tree is so stunt to become nearly or quit ously attacked by the cur ries are utterly worthles more than probable that excellently well to plan other fruits, especially as at the same time protect or destruction, the fact a well worth our attention.

I am aware that Pro claims to have proved by the curculio shows no suc above. In an orchard wi tacked. I believe his o one year. Possibly the i destroyed on previous ye abundant that all fruit w years' observation makes the opinion as stated ab among our best Michigan

Again, the plum tree is bear, injuring the tree, value of the fruit. necessary to the best suc be thinned. There is no mand of the fruit grower cheaply as will the cureu for nothing, and take waste fruit. Some of and successful plum grow fact, count the curculio and say they would be with his services.

Once more, the fact ever on hand, always makes it necessary to orcharaists, either throu lect, will not fight the will be scarce, and the p best plum growers say i vances the price of plun expense of so fighting his of finest fruit.

If then, by growing pla may save our cherries, aid of the curculio may to the advantage of both can also receive a far market for our plums enough to pay the exp insect-then surely we faces, exclusively at least

the character and work FIGHTING TI As the curculio come must be some distance i likely to become viets Through some sense, p attracted to the fruit. suggested and practic Stearne, of Kalamazoo, pint of strong crude car pounds of newly slacks this into the trees in the the dew is still on. The strong odor will disguis carcallo will not find the

pugnant to the weevils them the go-by. Two years ago I trie

3d. Your filly is not standard bred.

### Forticultural.

PIGHTING THE PLUM CURCULIO.

EY PROF. A. J. COOK

From Bulletin No. 66, Michigan Experimental Station. Agricultura

The curculio commences to visit the trees late in May in Central Michigan, or at just the time the little dried up circle-the calva s falling from the young fruit. By jarring the trees I have shown repeatedly that the curculio does not visit them at an earlier date. The insect now commences to feed or the leaves, on the fruit, and the female to lay her eggs. These latter are always laid within a crescent, cut by the curculio, in the in this crescent, the egg is easily found. of July, by which time the beetles from the first laid eggs begin to come forth, so that there is no time in the year when the beetles may not be found. During June, at time day, especially early in Jane, when the trunk of the tree, or may fly from the ground to the tree. I have seen them going both

During this egg-laving season the beetles feed on both fruit and foliage. It is generoping all through this feeding season.

Whenever the weevil, or the limb on which legs and falls from the tree. This habit would of course be very valuable to the insect, as it would save it from hungry birds. It is very easy to see how through the law of natural selection this habit might have been formed.

As the eggs hatch, the footless grubs pierce never lay eggs to any extent after that date. They may, and certainly do at times, pierce the plums or apples even after this date. causing the former to rot, and the latter to become dwarfed and misshapen.

### THE CURCULIO A FRIEND.

It would seem a novel idea that the curculio is, or may be, the friend of the orchardist. It doubtless prefers the plum to any other fruit, and so if the pomologist will plant liberally of this luscious fruit close among his other fruits, he will rarely be troubled with an attack by this insect upon any other fruit, except it be tender, thinskinned varieties of peach, like the Hale's Early and Alexander, and apricots, and there is evidence to show that even these fruits will be 'little disturbed if plum trees are hard by, and abundant. As the fruit of the apple tree is so stunted and deformed as chard in northern Ohio the past season, and to become nearly or quite worthless if seriously attacked by the curculio, and as cherries are utterly worthless if attacked, it is more than probable that in time it may pay excellently well to plant plums to protect come more and more cleared away. If we can grow one of our most luscious fruits, and at the same time protect others from damage or destruction, the fact and the method are well werth our attention.

I am aware that Prof. H. M. Webster claims to have proved by his observation that the curculio shows no such preference as the above. In an orchard with apple and plum trees well mixed, both kinds of fruit were attacked. I believe his observation was for one year. Possibly the insects had not been destroyed on previous years and so were so abundant that all fruit was attacked. Many years' observation makes me very positive in the opinion as stated above. Wide inquiry among our best Michigan fruit men confirms me in my belief.

de the

heep

tich.

Again, the plum tree is very likely to overbeer, injuring the tree, and lessening the be thinned. There is no belp at the command of the fruit grower that will do this so the ground close by the tree. This fact, dis for nothing, and take his board from the waste fruit. Some of our most extensive and successful plum growers, in view of this fact, count the curculio an excellent friend, and say they would be very loath to part with his services.

Once more, the fact that the curculio is ever on hand, always to be counted on, makes it necessary to forego the luxury of plams, or to fight the curculio. But most orchardists, either through ignorance or neg lect, will not fight the insects, so the frait will be scarce, and the price high. Thus our best plum growers say that the curculio advances the price of plums far in excess of the expense of so fighting him as to secure a crop of finest fruit.

If then, by growing plums abundantly, we aid of the curculio may thin our plum crop to the advantage of both tree and fruit, and can also receive a far higher price in the market for our plums -much more than insect-then surely we need not make wry the character and work of the plum curculio.

FIGHTING THE INSECT.

As the curculio comes forth in spring, it must be some distance from the fruit that is likely to become victim to its ravages. Through some sense, probably smell, it is attracted to the fruit. Hence the remedy suggested and practiced by Mr. J. N. Stearns, of Kulamazoo, Michigan, to mix one carcallo will not find them, or else is so re- be more and more valuable. pugnant to the weevils that they will give

them the go-by.

eeming success. One year ago, and this year, I tried it most thoroughly, and with no success at all. Trees heavily powdered, before the curculio commenced their attack, had in a week not a single unstung plum, though there had been no rain in the interim. 'The trees were small, so though they were in full bearing the plums were not very numerous. I consider these tests crucial. While I sometimes do good, and possibly save a crop, I do say emphatically that it is not reliable, and can not be depended on to save our plums. I am sure that I applied this material more thoroughly than most growers would

SPRAYING WITH THE ARSENITES. After proving, ten years age, that spraya most satisfactory remedy against the codling moth, I commenced at once to test the fruit. At the base of a little puncture with- virtues of the same application for the curculio. I never even seemed to meet with The insects continue to lay eggs till the first any success till 1888, when I thought we received signal benefit from our spraying with the arsenites. As we have proved, by putting curralio in bottles with sprayed leaves, that they may be and are pois oned by of egg-laying, the beetles often spend the such treatment, I was hopeful, almost persnaded, that my previous experiments had weather is cold, concealed under clod or not been sufficiently thorough; that the chips, beneath the tree. Towards night-fall smooth skin of the plum would not hold the they seek the fruit, and may walk up the poison as would the apple; and even a passing shower would or might remove it. Thus, last year and this I determined to

test the matter most thoroughly. Trees were very thoroughly sprayed, at intervals of ten days, as many as five times, and ally true that images, or mature insects that after each rain, and yet in several cases are several days or weeks laying their eggs, every plum was stung and fell off. Some take no little food. We see the corculio is small trees, heavily loaded, were sprayed, no exception. The eggs are probably devel- and though no rain came to remove the poison, yet in less than a week all the plums were stung by the curculio. Both last year it rests is jarred, the curculio draws up its and this, with the exception of one tree, nearly all the plums were stung. These fell from the tree, were all gathered up and ent open, that we might be sure that the grubs were present. As before, while I would not say that spraying will do no good, I feel certain that it will never prove satisfactory, We must have a remedy that we can rely on to the center of the fruit-plum, apricot, to protect our crop. I know, positively, by peach, cherry, apple or pear, -- where they positive experience, that spraying is not one. feed and grow for about three weeks, when Occasionally we secure a crop, with no effort they leave the fruit, enter the earth to to fight the curculio. Does not this suggest pupate. In a few days - about a week-the an explanation why some who have given mature beetles come forth, and await the following spring, which will furnish in the fruit it? I think our practical plum growers genof plums, cherries, peaches and apples a erally agree with me in the above conclunidus for their eggs. Generally the curculio sions. It is true, however, that curculio do very little harm after July 1. I think they may be thus poisoned. The past season we shook fourteen carculio from an unsprayed tree and divided them into equal lots. One lot was put into a bottle with leaves sprayed the previous day, the others into a bottle were well. Another tree was then thoroughly sprayed and the leaves given to the same lot that had received the sprayed or poisoned leaves before. The others were fed fresh unsprayed leaves. On Monday, the second day after, all in the bottle with the sprayed leaves were dead, while all the others were well and lively. Thus they are, or may be, poisoned; but in actual practice they either escape, or else the effect is so tardy that the mischlef is done before the poison takes effect.

Dr. C. M. Weed, of the Ohio experiment station, sprayed on a large scale in an orseems to have met with surprising success. From my own experiments I can only ask. would the crop have been a failure had he not sprayed? And if so, will be get count results every season? In my case the evidence is positive. It certainly proves that he who relies on spraying will often be sadly

disappointed. I wish it were otherwise. In case of peaches, spraying is so likely t injure the foliage that even were it a certain specific against the curcuio its use would be hardly to be recommended. If soluble arsenic be present, and time be given for solution to occur, even though we may make the mixture very dilute, and add lime, the leaves will sometimes all fall off. We can never know in practice that even Paris green i not adulterated with soluble arsenic. We used London purple, one pound, to two hundred gallons of Bordeaux mixture, and not only removed all the leaves but actually killed the twigs.

THE RANSOM CHIP TRAP. I have already referred to the habit of the insect, especially early in the season, of coming down from the tree, perhaps following value of the fruit. In such cases it is upon the disturbance of wind, bird, etc., necessary to the best success that the fruit and hiding during the day under some clod. chip, or other protection which might lie on cheaply as will the curcu'io. He will work covered by Mr. Ransom, of St. Joseph Michigan, gave rise to the Ransom, or chiptrap. This consists of laying pieces of bark or chips close about the base of the tree described above. This will not only secure trunk. The beetles will hide under these and can be collected and killed. Boys can juscious fruit, but will at the same time tend be hired to do this cheaply each day, and if to protect the other fruits from this scourge paid by the hundred for their captures, they of the careless orchardist, with no extra exwill probably let few escape. Some of our Michigan peach growers have practiced this method and praised it highly. But the fact that few of our plum and peach growers practice it even in the early season, seems to show that it also fails in actual practice.

The same habit of falling to the ground, and a general timidity, gives us another method of combatting this enemy. Thus it is often found that by keeping a large flock may save our cherries, apples, etc., and by of poultry among the trees, or even many hogs or sheep, a full crop can be secured each year. In this case the insects are eaten up. trodden on, or frightened. I know of farmers who have in this way secured full enough to pay the expense of fighting the crops of plums with almost no exception; while reighbors have secured no plums at faces, exclusively at least, as we contemplate all. Often a tree close by a door or path bears heavily each pear, while others not thus situated soffer severely. Here the insects are probably frightened away.

PLANTING PLUM TREES.

As before stated, the pear, apple, cherry, and often the peach can be secured against attack by planting numerous plum trees among the others. The curculios prefer the plums, and attack these in preference to the rint of strong crude carboile acid with fifty other fruit. I have seen cherries and apples much to cultivate. I would pasture hogs in pounds of newly slacked lime, and throw saved in this way repeatedly, while orchards this into the trees in the early morning while | not far removed, with no plum trees, suffered the dew is still on. The theory is that the serious injury. As our wild fruit trees are strong odor will disguise the trees so the more and more cut down, this method will

THE JARRING METHOD.

This old reliable method, first suggested, I

jar, and surely-no doubt in this methodsave our fruit beautiful and sound. As we would not say that this treatment might not on the ground beneath the tree. Jarring, vised the planting of more apples-more apthen, must be done either late in the ples. evening or very early in the morning; as late time the calyx falls from the tree—about May sown buckwheat in orchard. 20, in Central Michigan-till the first brood ing with London purple and Paris green was of weevils is all gone-about July 1, at this last fall, plowed it under in May for a fersecond brood are threatening, else the plums | might hold the falleh leaves. may rot because of such punctures. The number of times required to jar will vary, often it will not exceed ten or fifteen for the get only one or two, or better, no specimens, died most. we can then safely omit a day, and if the next jarring is equally fruitless we may omit spring and plowed only late in autumn, turntwo days. If we jar each year, and gather ing the furrows toward the trees to protect and destroy the fallen fruit, as soon as it the roots. falls, the work will, I think, be less and less

> sheet under the tree and give the tree, or tivating than standards; would plant dwarfs in case it is quite large, each branch, a quick, sharp blow. The insects fall to the sheet and are easily gathered and crushed.

each successive year.

The sheet may be mounted on one or two wheels like a wheel-barrow, in case of large orchards. The frame holding the sheet may be so made as to give the form of an invertthe handles will permit the center of the sheet to reach the trunk of the tree. A cheaper, simpler and more common arrangement is to have two sheets on rectangular frames, which when trought side by side will form a square large enough to catch anything that may fall from a tree under which the sheet is placed. If each frame has a square notch in the center of one side they may be brought close together about the tronk of the tree so that the sheets will surely catch whatever may fall. With two men to carry these frames and a third to do the jarring, the work proceeds with great speed. Less than a minute is required per tree. In case one has only a few trees, and no help. the sheet may be square, and slitted from the middle of one side to the center. Opposite this side it is tacked to a light slender piece of wood, and opposite this it is tacked to two similar strips, each one balf the length of the side. This makes it easy to carry the sheet, to place it entirely around with leaves unsprayed. Three days later all the tree, and to roll it up, in case we wish to set it away in barn or shed. Of course the sheet shou'd always be large enough to catch all that falls from the trees.

The mallet with which we strike the tree should be well padded and carefully used so as not to wound the tree, or may be iron or wood unpadded, in which case a bolt or spike is driven into the tree to receive the blow. Sometimes a limb may be sawed off to receive the blow. I have used the padded mallet successfully for years with no injury to the trees. I find that I can fell all the peetles to the sheet with such a mallet Unless we are very careful, however, in the use of the padded mailet we may do serious damage to the trees.

When two carry the sheet, and a third party uses the mallet, we may jar several trees before we stop to catch and crush the

It is usually cool at the early or late hour. and the insects are rather sluggish and will generally remain motionless for some minutes. If one uses a sheet like the last described above, it is perhaps best to kill the insects each time after jarring. In case of the wheel-sheet there is sometimes a box placed at the center and the inclined sheet makes it possible to shake the beetles from the sheet into this box. I am not sure but this is better in theory than in actual practice. The curculio may be brushed into a vessel containing kerosene or crushed between the thumb and finger.

The expense of jarring will of course depend upon the excellence of the apparatus and upon the skill and quickness of the operators. Our largest and most successful plum growers in Michigan estim ate the ex. pense at about ten cents per tree. I inquired of several of our best pomologists and the estimates run from five to fifteen cents per tree per sesson. Surely this is not an extravagant amount.

In conclusion let me say that I believe it would pay all our fruit growers to set plum trees thickly among the other fruit trees of the orchard, and then to fight this insect as a fine and very profitable crop of this

### GRAND RIVER VALLEY HORTI-CULTURE.

At the November meeting of the Grand of which appeared in the Democrat of Grand Rapids, the following discussion on orchard methods took place :

Mr. Willard inquired what it was best to do with apple orchards after cultivating six Landreth, who raises more sets than any or seven years after planting the trees. Mr. Pearsoll said: "Seed to white clover

if you seed at all; would trim early, turn horses and hogs into the orchard, but don't like sheep there, will gnaw the bark from

Mr. Gill: "I have an orchard set 18 years do 211

Mr. Savlor: "I think that cultivation is have had remarkably fine Spys and other varieties by constant cultivation or mulchng with straw."

Mr. Willard: "I think that the kind of an orchard, but not sheep, cows or horses." Mr. Saylor asked how many manured their

Mr. Pearsoll: "I put all the manure I can double. would use red clover."

In discussing the apple orchard Mr. Wil- from the seed, and last year from the sets Two years ago I tried this remedy with think, by the father of J. J. Thomas, the lard recommended the cultivation of hardy Toe last is the best of the lot, and really a

venerable and distinguished pomologist, of varieties like the Spy, Jonathan, Baldwin; Union Springs, New York, is to-day the that farmers pick and barrel their own fruit, color and shape. It is very large indeed surest, cheapest and best method to banish | pack only good ones to sell, feed the poor to | It is an easy matter to raise sets of any of the curculio and save our plums. With this stock, make no cider; think not that Michi- these large onlons, but they are very hard to we can let the curculio work till the fruit is gan has a monopoly on apples; Missouri prosufficiently thinned, when we can proceed to duces good fruit; so do many other States. Mr. Saylor said that though Missouri could

produce apples, it could not grow Michigan have seen, the curculio often spends the day apples, nor could any other State, and he ad-

President Garfield now introduced the regor as early as we can see to work. If in the ular topic, "Culture and Management of considerably earlier than if grown from evening, the early morning nap is not cut Fruit," and asked individuals of the condishort, and the dew is not so troublesome. tion of orchards. Mr. Woodman had kept time than if sold later. As we have seen, the time to jar is from the his peach orchard clean by cultivation, had

Mr. Pearce sowed rye in peach orchard place. In rare cases it may be well to jar tilizer, cultivated till July, sowed buckwheat later if the punctures of the plums by the both for the honey and that the stubble

Mr. Richardson-Peach orchard fairly clean, dare not cultivate after last of July, troubled with chickweed, thinks he lost some entire season. If, upon jarring, we find we trees by fast growth, but trees on low ground

Henry Smith cultivated peach orchard in Mr. Woodman cultivates his pear orchard

till four or five years old, then seeds down ; The method of jarring is, in short, to place thinks dwarfs need more manuring and culdeep. President Garfield inquired about cherry orchards. Henry Smith cultivates same as

pear, and Mr. Saylor would sub-soil for planting cherries. President Garfield suggested that cultivating orchards is helping nature, and may aced umbrella, and a narrow opening opposite complish more than nature can. He had mulched a strawberry plat with sawdust that had been ground through the barn and had a nice green sward as a result.

Mr. Keifer had poor success mulching with sawdust and would now only use products of the barnyard.

Mr. Manly-Strawberries look well, good growth, would thin the plants, don't like mulching, do it only to keep berries clean. Mr. Willard thinks the berry season may be prolonged by mulching. H. Smith culti. vates clean in the early spring, mulches heavy with straw, had nice crop of berries. raked off the straw and put it among the raspberries.

Mr. Saylor thinks the more of vegetation on the ground, the less the growth must be. Mr. Saylor told of a farmer in Allegan who saved a crop of peaches by fires in orchard on frosty nights.

Mr. Pearce told of quickly gathering the prunings of the vineyard with a big rake, head four feet long, three iron teeth curved backward, and well handled; days' work done in as many hours.

Growing Onions

Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, a well known horticulturist, writes the Ohio Farmer his experience in raising onions. He says : About three years ago I became very much

interested in raising onions from sets, thinking they could be grown in connection with strawberries at small cost. As I plant thirty or forty varieties of the latter and always leave eight feet of vacant ground between them, and four feet between the rows everywhere, it occurred to me that this ground that was then idle during that part of the year when the onion makes its growth, might just as well produce onions. Of course the work would have to be done by hand, but to offset this increased expense. I could use matter so far, I wanted to select the best variety to raise under the circumstances. I was not well pleased with the old fashioned top onion, because it is not so fine looking and salable as the Yellow Danvers. This is the only objection to it, and if it were grown for home use would have but fittle weight.

The potato onion would answer my purpose perfectly, but the seed is worth from two to eight dollars a bushel in the spring, and a bushel plants but a small area. I knew a man to plant seventy-five bushels on an acre. This variety is rather bard to keep over winter. If the cellar is too warm it will sprout. For home use it is one of the best, as the small ones can be planted and the large ones used. The quality is excellent. and if one has a surplus in the spring he can readily sell them at a good price.

In buying onion sets in the spring, one gets many that are too large, and if more than half an inch in diameter they are apt to run up to seed. Besides this, they are commonly mixed. I concluded to raise sets for my own use, and endeavored to get the best information obtainable about growing them. Some advised to sow the seed on poor ground, some on rich. One said to sow early; another late. I tried various ways, and am satisfied that to sow early, on rich soil, and not less than half a pound of seed to the square rod, is the correct method.

I raised a quantity of very fine sets from Yellow Danvers and Wethersfield seed, and succeeded in wintering them in perfect condition. The seed was grown in New England and New York. Notwithstanding the River Valley Horticultural Society, a report sets were small-half an inch or less-about ten per cent. of them sent up seed stalks, and those that did not, produced onions inferior to those grown from some of the same seed the year before. This reminds me that other firm I know of, always claims that seed grown north of the latitude of Philadelphia will not produce good sets.

When in Canada two years ago, I went to see a man who has made a specialty of growing sets, and he gave me all the information he could. He raises hundreds of bushels and not bearing much yet. What shall I and sells them in the spring, at wholesale. He raises what he calls the Kentucky set onion, a nice, flat, brown onion that is grown always desirable at any age of the trees. I as a set the first year, a mature onion the second, and produces seed the third. Sets of this variety, when an inch in diameter, rarely go to seed. I believe that the habit of requiring two years to come to maturity soil should be considered in deciding how has been bred into this variety so long that it is better for sets than those that are strictly biennial. I raised sets of it last year which produced nice onions this season, scarcely any going to seed, and none growing

spare in my orchard, and if I seed at all I Two years ago I raised the Silver King. Early Pearl, Prizataker and Spanish Ring fine variety, although not quite uniform in keep. I have wondered if they could not be kept in cold storage. If they can be, I would prefer this method to sowing the seed under glass in February and transplanting in April. It is much less work to raise onlons from sets than from seed, as there is no thinning, and no weeding among delicate things like seedling onlons. They ripen seed, and usually bring a better price at that

### Lifting Power of Plants.

Experiments of a peculiar character have been carried out at several of the noted agricultural colleges of the United States during the past summer, the object being to ascertain the lifting power of growing plants of different species. The one result which has, perhaps, attracted the greatest attention is the discovery that a weight of two and a half tons can be lifted by the common Yankee pumpkin in the course of its development. Dr. Carpenter relates the story of paying stone weighing eighty-three pounds that was raised from its bed (when joined by others on all four sides) by such a soft piece of fungi as the common mushroom. And still another and more remarkable story is added to the above. A man having a cask of sweet wine, placed it in an empty cellar to mature. When examined several years later it had risen from the floor of the cellar to the ceiling, having been borne upward upon the tender shoots of a wine fungus, with which the cellar was filled .- German town Telsgraph.

Horticultural Items.

New York, Michigan and Missouri are th three great fruit producing States.

THE Parker Earle starwberry, named a ter the well-known horticulturist, is described as a decided acquisition and has been called the coming strawberry."

ENGLISH apples, cooking varieties, were quoted at the wide range of 75c to \$3.37% per bushel in the London market November 13th Dessert apples were worth \$1.25 to \$8.75 or the same date.

As indicating the uncertainty and difficulty of producing new and valuable fruits. Dunamel, an eminent French authority, is on record as saying that he had been planting seeds of the finest table pears for fifty years vithout ever producing a good variety.

Hon. T. T. Lyon, speaking of the varieties of the strawberry in his experimental plats and their behavior the past season, says: The Parker Earle has out-yielded everything else among the ninety or more varieties fruited on my grounds this season. It also takes a leading position as to quality, beauty and even size. Though not the largest, it is large enough." THE Hortfcultural Times says, very truly,

that ten, twenty or thirty bushels of apples cannot be taken from a tree and the soil around it be none the worse for the foraging of the roots which supported the crop. Yet often this process is repeated every second year, with often a smaller crop intervening. for twenty years in succession with no effort to supply the loss and sustain the tree in its abors.

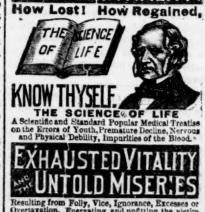
product of his large strawberry plantation 14 miles to the Toledo market, ignoring the onions are always raised in that way. And railroad, which would afford transportation almost from his door. The loads start out in the twelve-foot space that had to be left for the middle of the night on big wagons furthe horse to turn on. Having settled the nished with easy springs, and are on hand at the market in the early morning. The better condition of the fruit and the express charges which are saved he considers pay him for the extra trouble.

THE census of 1893 shows a more remarkable growth of grape culture than of any other single agricultural industry. The increase very largely of the Niagara, now planted by the thousands of acres in Western New York. where it originated. There has been an addition of 220,000 acres in grapes within ten years, and an addition of \$10,000,000 to the capital invested outside of the value of the vinevards. Yet so great is the increase inithe consumption that there is less danger of this industry being overdone than any other line of fruit-growing.

T. GREINER says he has grown onions fo many years and never has but a small per centage of scallions. He thinks his success is due to the selection of good seed and reasonably dry soil, well supplied with mineral plant food. Excess of moisture, especially water standing on the surface any length of time. tends to the growth of scallions. The case may be aggravated in deep, loose, mucky soils, and when these are not fed with potash and phoephoric acid. If your soil is a vegetable mould, like peat or muck, or loam very rich in humus, plow in fall, apply plenty of wood ashes, or some good superphosphate with potash, and all the perfectly rotted compost you may have to spare. Provide thorough drainage, not forgetting surface drainage, if necessary, by laying the whole patch off in beds, with deep furrows be

THE GLORY OF MAN

STRENGTH VITALITY



Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work! It contains 300 pages, royal Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full glit e Price only \$1.00 by mall, postpald, concealed in plain wrapper? Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GO LD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 8 Brilinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

# CATARRH

applications. It requires a constitutions remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed.

eral years with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dropping in my throat, and stuffed up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble." Rs. S. D. HEATH. Putnam, Conn.

"I have used Hood's Sar parilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I have received more permanent benefit from it that Hood's

### Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5 Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

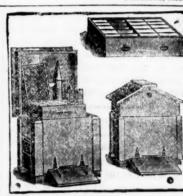
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### The BOSS SPRINKLER,



Will pay for itself on three acres of potatoes in Paris Green alone. It will pay for itself in the use of it in three days, as what can be done in three days with the Boss Sprinkler would require six or seven days with any other kind of a sprinkler. They are warranted to give satisfaction and will be sent on receipt of price, \$3.50. If you raise potatoes buy one and save time and money. GOOD AGENTS WANTED

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Fremont, Newaygo Co., Mich

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

### - OF THE -Wayne County Sayings Bank At Detroit, Michigan, at the siose of business

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts.

Real Estate Loans.

Invested in bonds.

Due from banks in reserve cities.

Banking house.

Furniture and fixtures. 6,625 1 35,856 0 Current expenses, taxes paid and premium paid on bonds... Cash in vault. Other real estate 11,808 36 111,505 60 Total. \$5,525,215 89 

935 18 \$5,525,215 8 State of Michigan, County of Wayne I. Wm. Stagg, Assistant Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STAGG, Ass't Treas. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

Correct—Attest:

8. DOW ELWOOD,
JEROME CROUL,
WM. A. MOORE, OFFICERS: S. Dow Elwood, President. J. S. Farrand, Vice-President. Wm. Stagg, Ass't Treasurer.

DIRECTORS—D. M. Ferry, Jerome Croul, J. S. Farrand, Wm. A. Moore, Thos. W. Palmer Francis Adams, H. Kirke White, L. P. Knight, S. low Elwood. Money to loan in sums of \$200 and upwards on satisfactory securities, at current rates of Municipalities, either cities, counties, townships, school districts, contemplating issuing bonds, will find it to their interest to correspond with this institution.

All applications in person or by letter will have immediate attention.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukes

S. D. ELWOOD, President.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run b Central Standard time. October 13, 1890. Depart. Arrive. Grand Rapids and Mus-\*Grand Rapids and Muskegon...

6:50 am \*9:50 p.m

\*Through Mail & Chicago 11:00 a m \*4:05 p m

Grand Rapids Express...

4:30 p m \*11:55 s.m

4:30 p m \*11:55 s.m

7:55 am \*11:55 s.m

10:30 p m \*7:55 am

7:20 am

Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 and 11:00 a m, 4:80
and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on

Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for Chicago and the

west.

Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids.

Grand Haven.

Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Fuffet car betroft to Chicago daily.

Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily. daily. Sieeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street. E. J. PIERCE. City P. & T. Agent, Detroit W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

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PISTOLS 75c WATCHES, CLOCKS, Etc. Cincinnati, Ohio

55 to 83 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brew ster. Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

\$75.00 to \$275.00 A MONTH can be made preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. R. F. Johnson & Co. 1029 Main St. Richmond, Va.

# DO YOU WANT

If So, Here is an Opportunity to Get One.

Below we show three styles of watches which we offer to readers of the Farmer only, at less than wholesale prices. The watches are manufactured by the Manhattan Watch Co., of New York City, and we will guarantee them to be precisely as represented. The Company guarantee to keep the watches in repair for one year free. They are shipped direct from the factory by mail, prepaid. Now read the fellowing offers:

FOR \$16.00

we will send you a gentleman's hunting case gold-filled watch, handsomely engraved back and front, guaranteed to wear 15 years, with Elgin movement, and the Farmer one year. The cut below is a fac simile of this watch, and it is as handsome and reliable a time-keeper as though it cost four times the money. No such watch can be purchased from a jeweler for less than three times the price asked.



### FOR THE LADIES

omething especially adapted for a present.
a Ladys' Hunting Case Gold Filled Wat



This handsome watch, with a case warranted In Brandsome watch, with a case warranted to last 15 years, made from three sheets of metal, the two outside ones gold, the center one steel, with Eigh movement, will be sent to every subscriber upon the receipt of \$116.00, which also pays a year's subscription to the Farners. FARMER.

Or we will send a plain one, identical with the one just described except that the cases are not engraved, for \$15, and send the FARMER a year also. The cut below is an illustration of



### FOR THE BOYS.

Of course every boy wants a watch, and we have just the one to suit him. This is a hand-some nickel cased watch, a reliable time-keeper, which the manufacturers guarantee to keep in repair for one year free of charge. See how will suit you:



This watch has stem wind, improved hand setting apparatus, smooth back and front, and is dust proof. For \$5 we will send you this watch and the Farmer for one year. If, after seeing it, the watch does not suit you, the money will be refunded upon returning it to us.

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If you want one of the watches and have more time than money, you can easily get one by a little work. We make the following offer. For 20 subscribers to the FARMER at \$1.00 each we will send you one of the nickel cased watches

free.
For 90 subscribers to the FARMER at \$1.00 each we will send you either a gentleman's or lady's hunting case gold filled watch with engraved hunting case gold filled watch with engraved case.

For 80 subscribers to the FARMER at \$1.00 each we will send a gold filled hunting case lady's watch, as described above but with plain cases.

These watches are sent out under a guaranter from the menufacturer as well as ourselves, and we agree also to refund the price charged for the watch if it does not give entire satisfaction. We have personally inspected these watches and feel no hesitation in saving that they are the hardsomest we ever saw except very high priced ones.

priced ones.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post affee as second class matter.

TO OUR READERS.

a new beginner in the business cannot af- the quantity was 2,168,000 bu. ford to be without. Further than this we will send the FARMER for the balance of this year free to all new subscribers.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 13,364 bu., against 30,419 bu, the previous week, and 83,303 bu, for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 37,234 bu., against 79,077 bu. the previous week, and 30,894 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 240,715 bu., against 269,673 bu. last week, and 377,458 bu. at the correspending date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 29, was 24,527 826 bu. against 24,189,819 bu. the previous week, and 31,472,359 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 338,007 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of

6.944.533 bu. Wheat shows little change from the position it occupied a week ago. Spot wheat is a shade higher, while late futures are lower, May showing a loss of 11/4c. There has been more or less fluctuation in value from any decline in the present range of values except the closeness of money, which exercises a strong influence over the market at present. However there is a general tendency toward increased firmness as the week closes, especially on spot, owing to the very light receipts. Chicago was reported to have dropped 1/4c yesterday, but this was on futures. New York closed steady for spot shade higher also.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of Spot wheat in this market from Nov. 15 to Dec. 5, inclusive:

46 65 66 64 64 64	15	White. 91 1/4 91 1/4 91 1/4 99 1/4 99 1/4 99 1/4 99 1/4 99 1/4 99 1/4	Red. 91% 93 91% 89% 90% 93 93% 95	88 87% 87 88 88 88	celpts in that market are only moderate, and holders are very firm. Q totations there are as follows: No. 2, 50%c; No. 2 yellow, 51%c. In futures, No. 2 for December sold at 50c; January at 50%c, and May at 53%c. New York also advanced yesterday from 1/4
15	25	9434		0176	
66	26	93	941/4	911/2	to 1%c, the latter on late futures.
66	27	94	95%	90	The Liverpool market yesterday was
45	28		95%	90	
	29	94		90 91	quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations
Dec.	1	95	96	91	
5.6	2	96	97	911/4	were as follows: Spot, 53. 3d.; December,
6.6	3	95%	9614	89	
66	4	94	95	90	59. 3d., and January, 53. 3%d., and Feb-
65	5	911/6	951/4	90	ruary at 53, 0%d.

No. 2 white is quoted at 90c, No. 3 white at S2c, and rejected at 75c.

German reports say that farmers are not satisfied with the present condition of autumn sowings, the cold and wet weather not | ponding week last year. The shipments for having allowed the plants to develop as the week were 3,495 bu. against 9,205 ba. much as usual. Estimating the wheat crop of the United

Kingdom in 1890 at 65,696,000 bu., exclusive yet remains to be delivered 46.528,000 bu. 5,116,954 bu. at the corresponding date in against 48,776,000 bu. at this time last year. 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease have amounted to 25,000,000 bu, this year

against 28,250,000 bu. last year; and 36,750,-000 bu. in 1888.

The Market Record says: "Wheat is speaking farmers have sold enough with the

other products to put them in easy circumstances. They are waiting for a reaction to sell now." This is eminently true of the farmers of the winter wheat States. A Tacoma dispatch says the wheat crop of Washington is the largest in its history.

enormous crop to market is exasperating the western, 47@51c; white western, 52@58c; farmers, who are charging them with collu- Chicago mixed, 50%c. In futures No. 2 sion with the warehouse men to lower the mixed sold as follows; December, 50%c; price of wheat. January, 51%c, May, 52c.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News claims to have conclusive proof that the so-called "official exports from Russia are "padded." ylous three weeks, as semi-officially reported | ment out of his own pocket.

by the Russian authorities, the total was only 700,000 to 730,000 quarters. The following is a record of the closing

prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week: Dec. 95% 96% 97 96 95% Jan. Feb.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply..... On passage for United Kingdom..... On passage for Continent of Europe.. 23,197,212 16,104,000 5,328,000 
 Total bushels Nov. 15, 1890.
 44,829,212

 Total previous week
 42,251,747

 Total two weeks ago.
 39,599,381

 Total Nov. 15, 1889.
 44,337,778

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Nov. 22 were 202,600 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 8, the receipts are estimated to have been 8,546,728 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 1,822,152 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight

meks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the reek ending Nov. 22, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 920,000 bu., of which 640,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 280 000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted We want to add 10,000 new names to our to 720,000 bu., of which 520,000 bu. went to subscription list the coming year. With a the United Kingdom, and 200,000 ba. to the little assistance from our present subscribers | Continent. The shipments from that counthis can be done. All that is necessary is try from April 1, the beginning of the crop that when you are renewing your own sub- year, to Nov. 22, aggregate 17,660,000 bu., scription you make it a point to send in at of which 12,660,000 bu, went to the United least one new name. To those doing this Kingdom, and 5,000,000 bu. to the Contiwe will send a free copy of Fanny Field's nent. For the corresponding period in 1889 pamphlet, "Practical Turkey Raising for the shipments were 17,240,000 bu. The Market and for Profit," which everybody wheat on passage from India Nov. 4 was engaged in turkey raising ought to have, and estimated at 1,880,000 bu. One year ago

> The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted quiet, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 red winter, 7s. 41/d. per cental. No. 2 spring, 7s. 7d.; California Club, 7s. 61/4d. per cental. These prices are unchanged from those reported a week ago.

### CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 64,108 bu. against 47,981 bu. the previous week, and 22,349 tu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 41,903 bu. against 24,119 bu, the previous week, and 4,664 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Nov. 29th

amounted to 3,144,494 bu., against 4,328,- grades of choice. In this market 10%@11c 559 bu, the previous week, and 6,204,128 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 1,148,035 bu. The stocks now held a good local and shipping demand and in this city amount to 48,170 bu. against 26,430 bu. last week, and 18,980 bu. at the follows: Strictly choice full cream twins, corresponding date in 1889. Corn holds 9%@10c; do cheddars, 9@9%c; do about the same position in this market as a Young Americas, 10@10%c; full cream week ago, a slight decline early in the week goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a being made up yesterday. There is no fear fractional discount from above; pound skims, day to day, but there was no good reason for of corn declining to any extent, as the 7%@9c; hard skims, 3%@6c; brick cheese, situation is a strong one for holders. Corn 10%@12c. The New York market, after is selling at 50c per bu. in Kansas, and con- opening weak has firmed up, and as accumsiderable quantities are being shipped south ulations of stock have been pretty well clearand west to meet the demand there. The ed off, the outlook is more promising. Shiphigh price of corn is causing farmers to ments during the week were quite heavy, market their hogs early, and the rush in con- although the Liverpool market was reported sequence is giving railroads all they can do. dull and unchanged. It is probable that For the past week 500,000 hogs were marketed as against 410,000 for the same week and higher on futures, May advancing %c last year. But these hogs are generally terms than they could have done later. The over Thursday's prices. St. Louis closed a half fatted, and very light. In this market No. 2 corn is quoted at 54c, No. 3 at 51%c, No. 2 yellow at 55c, and No. 3 yellow at ment is likely to take place the coming 54c. In futures No. 2 for December sold yesterday at 54c. At Chicago corn advanced %c yesterday, and closed firm. Receipts in that market are only moderate, and holders are very firm. Quotations there are as follows; No. 2, 50%c; No. 2 yellow, 511/4c. In futures, No. 2 for December sold

The receipts at this point for the week were 45,503 bu., against 45,357 bu. the previous week, and 26,767 bu. for the corres the previous week and none the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on November 29th was 3,359,302 bu. of seed, against 69,696,000 bu in 1889, there against 3,530,286 bu, the previous week, and Russian wheat shipments as efficially given of 170,984 bu. for the week indicated.

Stocks held in store here amount to 39,392 and 118,556 bu. the corresponding week in moving slowly from the farm bins and it are lower by 1@2c, but while they declined does not present indications of being any here yesterday, an advance was noted in the bars before all the cattle in Jersey or different for some time to come. Generally Chicago and New York. Here oats are Holland had been brought over, no matter quoted at 47@47%c for No. 2 white, 46c for money they have received by the sale of No. 2 mixed, and 47%c for light mixed. In If an imported animal is not worth the highfatures, December No. 2 sold at 47c. It is and probably will wait for some time if the that they will remain at present prices. We reaction is delayed. They feel that there is look to see No. 2 white reach 50c before the no surplus and that to hold back until next whater is half over. At Calcago yesterday summer even would pay them better than oats advanced 1/2 over the rates of the previous day, and closed firm. Quotations there were as follows: No. 2 white, 441/4 c: No. 3 white, 431/6; No. 2 mixed, 431/46; No. 2, 41%@42%c. In future December being estimated at 16,000,000 bushels. The No. 2 mixed sold at 43%c, January at 43%c elevators, warehouses and box cars along the and May at 45%c. The New York market railways are filled and stacks of stacked yesterday was also higher on both spot and wheat dot the fields. The inability of the futures, and closed firm at the following railways to secure engine power to move the quotations: No. 2 white, 52@52%c; mixed

TALK about rents and taxes in this country A florist on Hayward's Heath, near London, It claims in its issue of Nov. 19 that instead | Eng., pays £57 annually as rent and taxes for of exports of 1,100,000 quarters for the pre- 130 rods of land and pays, for every improve-

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There has been a steady and unchanged market all week, with the best grades very firm at current prices. While 18@20c are the quotations for good to choice dairy, an extra fine lot of fresh made, fine flavored goods would bring 21c quick. Below the quotations for good butter there is no market. Nobody wants poor flavored, streaky stock, and it is always at a disadvantage in the market. Creamery holds very steady at a range of 22@26e per lb., according to quality and condition. At Chicago, while the market is easy, trading reaches very fair proportione, with a good demand for sweet dairies. Stecks are not large, though in some quarters there were reports of slight accumulations. Quotations were as follows: Fancy separator goods, 271/@28c; fine, 24@ 26c; fair to good, 22@24c; fancy dairies, 23@24c; medium to good, 19@23c; roll butter, 15@17c; packing stock, fresh, 10@ 123; old, 6@8c. The New York market has ruled quiet but steady this week, the rates of a week ago being maintained on all grades. Eighn creamery has sold promptly at 29c, and in exceptional cases a shade more; other fancy Western creamery occassionally reached 28%c during the week, but that was extreme at the close, and 28c is about all that can be depended upon. A good many of the late arrivals show more or less frosty flavor, and hence had to be shad-

ed a fraction. Very little western dairy is being received. Quotations in that market vesterday were as follows: BASTERN STOCK. Creamery, State palls, best ...... 25 @26 State dairy, balf-firkin tubs, fall 24 @25 21 @23 seconds
State dairy, tubs, thirds
Entire dairies, extras
Entire dairies, firsts
Entire dairie, seconds ate dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts 18 (22) WESTERN STOCK.

Creamery, Highn, extra
Creamery, other Western, extras.
Creamery, Western, average fisits.
Creamery, Western, seconds
Creamery, Western, thirds.
Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras... Creamery. Western, June, firsts... Western imitation creamery, irsts... Western imitation creamery, seconds. Western imitation creamery, seconds. Western imitation creamery thirds. Western dairy, firsts... Western dairy, seconds. Western dairy, thirds... Western factory, June, extra... Western dairy, June, exconds to firsts... eamery, Western, June, extras,...

Western factory, seconds..... Western dairy and factory, thirds... CHEESE. So far as we can see it is an unchanged market for cheese, with the tendency toward a higher range of valuation on all still represents the range of values on full cream State, with no indications of a change at present. At Chicago dealers report both prices were firmly held. Quotations were as shippers bought early in the week, and P. M. managed to secure stocks on more favorable interior markets were generally unchanged. but the belief is expressed that an improve-

week. Quotations in that market y	resterday
were as follows:	
State factory, fancy, full cream, fall.	9%@ 9%
State factory choice full cream	9% wn 9%
State factory, fine, full cream	9 @ 9%
State factory, good	814 0 816
State factory, fair	7%@ 8%
State factory ordinary	7 @ 7%
State factory, skims, fine, small	@ 734
State factory, skims, average, small	5 @ 7
State factory, light skims, choice	@ 7
State factory, skims, fine	6 @ 3%
State factory, skims good	5 @ 51/4
State factory, skims, medium	340 4%
State factory, full skims	2 @ 3
Ohio flats, fine, fall	@ 9
Ohio flats, early	6 @ 816
Pennsylvania skims	1 @2
The Liverpool market yesterd	lay was
anotad dull with light domand, or	notations

quoted dull, with light demand; quotations were 483, 6d, per cwt, for finest colored and white American, the same figures quoted a

THE last importation of Jerseys in this ontry arrived here October 7, 1889, six animals. Only four of these were registered. The process seems to have been too costly. The McKinley bill evidently has not caused a rise in Jerseys. How would it do to try the pulse of the Club to see if the doors ouldn't be opened just a little.—Kentucky Home Journal.

Does the Journal think bringing in a few thousand more would advance the price of Jerseys? Are they not selling as well as cember 18. The programme of exercises is Keepers' State Convention to be held in this Shorthorns, Herefords or Holstein-Friesians? bu., against 23,230 bu. the previous week, Who will import some of these breeds to try if it will improve prices? We think the 1889. For the first time in some weeks oats | Jersey Cattle Club and the Holstein-Friesian Association were quite correct in putting up what their merits, and loaded on Americans. er cost of registry it had better stay in its not likely that oats will go lower, or even native land. We have too many of that kind

to the government of New South Wales a remedy for rust, for which, if found successful, he asks to be paid £10,000. The offer has been accepted, and the Minister of Lands and Agriculture has asked wheat growers to give it the widest possible trial. Rust is very destructive to the wheat crop in Australia, and a sure preventive would be of incalculable advantage to farmers.

THE Comm'ssioner of Labor of Maine reports that there are in Maine 1,800 Election of Officers. Contents of the Quesabandoned farms. Of these 271, valued tion Box discussed. Report of Committees. in all at \$72,000, are situated in Penobscot County. In a few years we will see settlers from the far west taking up those farms, and also those in New Hampshire and Vermont. They really offer a better investment to-day than a great deal of the new lands of the west.

### THE HESSIAN FLY.

It is Present in Wheat Fields of this State in Large Numbers.

CASS COUNTY. From M. J. Gard, of Volinia: In answer to your request for information

In regard to the Hessian fly, I would say that there are but few fields, if any, that are not more or less infested with them, but they come so late in the season there seems to be but little damage done. Some pieces show serious injury. But it is impossible to tell how much injury has been done. There are large yellow spots in many fields. On close examination I find part of the plant sound and if the pest does not renew the attack in the spring, and the spring should be favorable for the wheat, possibly the crop may prove good. But the reverse is likely to be the case.

From Wm. Van Ness, of Edwardsburg, Cass Co.:

I wish to inform you about fly in wheat i this part of Cass Co. I believe every field of wheat in this section has more or less fly in it. They are doing great damage on on sandy land.

### HILLSDALE COUNTY.

From E. L. Belden, Somerset: "I see you have no report from Hillsdale County regarding the condition of wheat. On summer fallow, where the wheat covere the ground four weeks ago, the leaves be gan to turn yellow, and look the with insects present in large numbers. Stalks in which there are no insects turn yellow just the same, more so on sandy soil. There is a very poor outlook for when over the county as far as I have heard or

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

From Dewey & Stewart, well known millers, Owosso:

The warm weather of the first part of November set the fly at work, and now the sellow leaves in wheat are quite numerous, and the insects present in the roots in large

### CLINTON COUNTY.

From R. B. Caruss, of St Johns:

"I see by the inquiry in the FARMER there is considerable feeling in rezard to in-sects in wheat. Most every piece has more or less in through this part of the country hat I have examined. Some pieces are materially injured but it is hard telling the extent of the injury at present. The present out-look in my opinion, is that the injury is about 10 per cent. Some people are laying this to the McKinley bill."

From George I. Strachan, of Palo: In answer to your question in regard to he condition of the wheat on the ground as asked for in the FARMER of Nov. 22nd would say that the wheat through here looks more or less yellow, mostly on sandy soil. Much of it looks as though there had been a severe drouth. On examining my own I find plenty of insects in the root.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Mr. N. D. Paelps, of Dayton, writes as

"I have been examining several fields of winter wheat in this township the last two weeks and find that it is badly damaged by the fly. The little insect can be found at the root of the wheat plant inside of the leaf. The fields looked splendid until about the fteenth of October, then turned yellow and looked as if the fire had run over week in September. The outlook is not

State Sheep Breeders' Association,

The following is the programme for the eleventh annual meeting of Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, to be held in the State Capitol, Lansing, Mich., on Tuesday, Dec. 16th, 1890, beginning at 7

President's Address.

Report of Secretary. Report of Treasurer.
Paper—" The grades of wool produced by he Merino and its crosses, and its value."-

Peter Voorheis, Pontiac, Paper-"Do I believe the dull times from which we are emerging have been beneficial to the Merino sheep industry? Reasons for the belief."—D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17TH, 1890-9 A. M.

Miscellaneous business. Paper-"Is our aim in the breeding, care elling of Merines on the right di-

rection?"-A. W. Haydon, Decatur. WEDNESDAY-1:30 P. M. Paper-Subject optional,-Wm. Ball,

Hamburg. Question box. Discussion after each paper.

Reduced rates on railroads.

On Wednesday evening there will be a joint meeting of stockmen to arrange for an exhibit of live stock at the World's Fair in

JOHN T. RICH, President. E. N. BALL, Secretary.

West Michigan Fruit-Growers' Society.

The annual meeting of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society will be held in the village of Hartford, Van Buren Co., commencing Tuesday evening, December 16, aud continuing till noon of Thursday, De-

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16. 7.30 P. M .- Address of welcome by H. M. Olney, President of the village. Response by President Lannin. Report upon the past season's fruit crop.

WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 17.

9.00 A. M.—Announcement of committees. Grape growing in Michigan, W. A Smith, of Grapes, A. H. Smith, of Paw Paw. "Smotheration," J. G. Ramsdell, of South Haven.

Afternoon Session—1.30 P. M.—Growing Apple Trees in the Nursery Row, J. L. Hop-MR. SMITH ELLIS has recently offered and its Management, A. J. Bracelin, Waton. Practical Suggestions about Picking. Grading and Packing Apples for Market, inciuding methods for utilizing the lower grades, W. A. Brown, Benton Harbor.

Bracks, W. A. Discussion upon the forgoing papers.

Evening Session—7.30 P. M.—Educational Influence of Horticultural Societies, A. N. Woodruff, Watervilet. Floriculture, Mrs. Frank Ingraham, Hartford, Needed Raferm in Growing and Marketing Fruit, R. Morrill, Recton Harbor. Benton Harbor. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

9,30 A. M .- Reports from Secretary and

JOSEPH LANNIN, Pres't, South Haven, Mich. G. H. LAFLEUR, Sec'y, Millgrove, Mich. Hog cholera is said to be prevalent in portions of Berrien County, this State, in-

heavy.

THE UNIVERSITY TROUBLES.

recent meeting of the Paw Paw Grange: WHEREAS The recent troubles at the Uniattention of its citizens the spirit of "lawless-ness" on the part of some of the students which pervaces many of the higher institu-

in a great measure at least, two of those in-situtions by direct taxation, and believing that we, as law-abiding citizens and tax pay-payers, have some rights which are entitled consideration, therefore, Resolved, Tast we as a Grange desire to en-

Resolved, That we as a Grange desire to enter our protest sgainst any management or system which tacitly at least, winks at the common practice of "Hazing" and kindred proceedings, and recommend that our State Grange be requested to take such action at its coming meeting as the subject demands, which will tend to prevent or greatly d minish the recurrence of such acts; and we would further recommend that if the present laws

The belief that something must be done by the State to suppress the disorders which lax discipline is making so common at the State University, is becoming wide spread. It appears that twenty-five hundred young men congregated together in a small city are entirely too strong to enable the authorities to enforce order, especially where two-thirds of the business of the place depends upon these young men. Even if the citizens of Ann Arbor are anxious to maintain good order, each individual naturally seeks to evade placing himself in antagonism to the students, fearing the results to his business. Hence the Mayor of the city, who is honestly attempting to maintain an orderly and well governed city, finds himself assailed by the students in a body, and also by those citizens who are engaged in any business supported more or less by the students.

The death of a student, said to be entirely blameless, in the fight between students and a military company, shows that the danger line has not only been reached but passed, and that such deplorable results will not be uncommon if the strong arm of the law does not compel both students and citizens to obey the laws in force for the government of the city and respect the rights of each

Cannot the faculty of the University, instead of arraying themselves on the side of the students under any and all circumstances, join with the law-abiding citizens of the place in helping maintain good order, and thus prevent a recurrence of such disorders as have embittered these classes against each other? It is not by heated appeals to prejudice, or attacks on public officials, that students can be brought to see the necessity of good order, but by educating them to respect the rights of others and a deportment which will not excite antagonism when they come into contact with the outside world.

### FOR MICHIGAN BREEDERS.

A Call for the Organization of an Associa-

The undersigned invite all breeders of improved live stock in the State, to meet in the Senate Chamber at Lansing, on the evening of December 17, for the organization of an "Association of Breeders of Improved | portant an industry at Grand Rapids that

Live Stock." Quincy McBride. William Ball J. W. Hibbard. John McKay. C. T. Wickes. R. G. Hart. H. H. Hinds. Bdwin Phelps. W. J. G. Dean Eugene Fifield. W. K. Sexton. Jas. M. Turner. Thos. F. B. Sotham C. L. Seelev. Chas. F. Moore. Homer A. Flint I. A. Butterfield. R. B. Caruss N. A. Clapp. Samuel Johnson. Robert Gibbons. W. J. Bartow. B. J. Gibbons. C. E. Lockwood.

### Holstein-Friesian Meeting.

rates on railroads and at hotels.

State Bee-Keepers' Association.

lar letter and programme relative to the Bee-

FREMONT. Mich., November 15, 1890. Will you please consider this a special in vitation to be present at our coming State Bee-Keepers' Convention, to be held in Detroit, January 1st and 2nd, 1891. There will be reduced rates on all the railroads, and the large hall; and reduced rates have been secured at the Normandie Hotel. This is a first-class house, centrally located, and will make grand headquarters for us, with place of meeting under same roof, A very interesting programme is being prepared, and such prominent bee-keepers as E. R. & A. I. Root, R. L. Taylor, T. F. Bingham, D. A. Jones, R. F. Holterman, Dr. A. B. Mason, Thomas G. Newman and others are expected to be present. Among the other attractions will be the Question Box; so come prepared to ask and answer questions, and if you have some nice samples of honey, gathered from ome particular source, please bring them also, anything of special merit in the line of ee-keeping appliances. This is going to be the most interesting meeting held in the State since the International met in Detroit. S) come and bring your wives and daughters with you, and help us make it so, and enjoy the same. Yours very truly,

How to Choose a College.

dividual lesses among farmers being quite Goldwin Smith,

dons of learning and, Whereas, We, as a State are supporting,

THE following table shows how rapidly further recommend that if the present laws of the State and the rules and regulations of the management of such institutions are not sufficient to suppress such outbreaks, that others be enacted or present ones amended to the effect of making "Hazing" and like offenses a criminal matter, and punishable by im-

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions he furnished our representative to the State Grange, with instructions to use his best efforts to have them properly presented to that body, and also to the MICHIGAN FARMER for

exceed, the numbers of 1889. C. W. YOUNG. MRS. N. H. BANGS. W. C. WILDEY.

tion of Breeders of Improved Live Stock.

Tenth annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Breeders' Association to be held in the House Chamber, Lansing, December 17 and 18, 1890, at two P. M. local time. All preeders and their friends are earnestly requested to be present at this meeting. A joint meeting of all the Breeders' Associations of the State on evening of December 17, to arrange for an exhibition at the World's daily, going east. Fair. I hope the Holstein-Friesian breeders will turn out in full to this meeting; let us show a full hand this year. Reduced

C. L. SEELEY, Sec'y.

We are in receipt of the following circu-

GEO. E. HILTON, Ass't Sec'y.

Friendly advice to Young Men on this subject will be contributed to the forthcoming volume of The Youth's Companion by President Seth Low, of Columbia, Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst, and Prof.

The following resolutions were adopted at farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on

acres and upwards to suit purcha sers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

the export trade in cattle from America is increasing, and especially how that of the United States is growing. Cattle landed at Glasgow from 1st of January, 1886, till 1st of October, 1890: Prom U. S. From Canada 25,639

25,639 21,849 19,390 28,309 26,443 1890 (nine months) ... 32,377 At the end of this year the importation from the States will be the largest on record; that from Canada will equal, if it does not

THE first annual meeting of the Southeastern Jackson Farmers' Club will be held in the Universalist church, East Liberty. on Thursday, December 18th. The programme is an excellent one, comprising papers on interesting topics by C. M. Hess, Mrs. F. D. Kipp, Milton Reed, Wm. Blssell, J. S. Choate, W. E. Kennedy, Mrs. Effie Gary and Eli Crum. To this will be added discussions, vocal and instrumental music, etc: Mr. J. D. Reed is President of the Club, and R. D. M. Edwards Secretary.

Parties having wool for sale will do well to correspond with Traugott Schmidt & Sons, of Detroit, as they are large dealers and sell direct to manufacturers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. The State Grange meets at Lansing Decem-

Howell has a newly organized savings bank, with a capital of \$50,000 Sparta, Kent Co., has the largest manufac-

tory of folding beds in the world. A Ridgeway, Lenawee County, farmer los

E. R. Warren's cheese factory at Three

Port Huron claims that over \$100,000 worth f new buildings has been put up in that city

since last July. Marvin R. Strong, prominent farmer, living near Denton, died very suddenly of hear disease last Saturday.

ime, because the millers cannot get wheat enough to keep them busy. A cold storage house for fruits, to cost 500, is being built at Benton Harbor by L M. Winans and Charles Young.

Tosh Lenthal is serving his 27th sentence Port Huron jail, and glories in his ecord for disreputableness. The Flint Globe chronicles a yield of 1,028 bushels of yellow "smut nose" corn from 31/2 acres, on the farm of Richard Morrish.

The Chicago & West Michigan railroad company's round house at Holland burned on the rd. Loss, \$25,000. There were seven loconotives in it.

Comstock, Kalamezoo County, is growing celery in sufficient quantity to enable from 500 to 1,000 bunches to be shipped daily dur ing the season. The growing of lettuce has become so im-

those engaged in it are talking of organizing Adrian's canning factories are still putting up squash and pumpkin, and there are from 25 to 40 loads of the raw material delivered daily at the factories.

The apple dryer at Eagle has closed opera tions, having pared 15,000 bushels of apples and chopped up nearly 5,000 bushels more. For fruit, labor and wood the proprietors paid out over \$10,000.

Ionia has raised the \$100,000 necessary to secure the removal of the Capitol Wagon Works from Lansing to that city. Lansing is oth to lose the manufactory, but the big bonus was a sticker. The Coldwater Republican says toe farm at the State School produced \$4,331.87 worth of

crops in the year ending June 30, 1890, which cost \$2,955 61, leaving a net profit of \$1,376.26. From four acres, 1,750 bushels of beets were Oliver A. Smith, of Clarkston, was arraigned before the United States Court in this city on Thursday, on two indictments charging him with fraudulent use of the U.S. mails. He ordered goods of merchanis and did not pay

for them. In default of \$1,000 bail he we to jail. Over 800 cars of Canadian and foreign goods crossed into this country through the Port Huron custom house in the month of November. Over 4,000 hogs pass through the city on the Chicago & Grand Trunk road,

at Kalamazoo this week. The annual election of officers resulted in the continuance of the old officials in their present stations. R. Morrili and C. J. Monroe are members of the A quantity of old coins, with a face value of \$9, but worth much more to mumismatists, was d.scovered on the farm of Maston Funk, near Baugor. The dates of the coins range from 1789 to 1836, and it is supposed they

The State Horticultural Society is in session

were hidden by Indians. The city physicians of Grand Rapids have purchased \$286 worth of liquors for the city poor during the past six months. An impresion prevails that some of it has gone for no medicinal nips, and the plan of giving out is

The Smith purifler property at Jackson is to

be sold on December 22nd. The value is appraised at \$69,000, which includes buildings, 17 acres of land, machinery and transportation privileges. The buildings could not be duplicated for \$100,000. John D. Nichols, formerly assistant postmaster at Berrien Springs, must pay a fine of \$483 and bottom chairs for two years in the Detroit House of Correction, for embez zling postal order funds. His fine covers the shortage actually discovered.

The Big Rapids Pioneer says that though

the potato-shipping business at that point is over for the season, the town isn't dead yet. All its factories are running full-handed with orders shead, and there's plenty of room for new comers who can get a hustle on themselves and keep up with the procession. The agitation over oil at Allegan has been vived, and \$2,000 subscribed to sink another

ard Oil Co. For the last two weeks Fred Crich, shoemaker, of Ypsilanti, has been prepared to commit sulcide at any time things on this earth were not run to suit him. Monday night his wife refused to leave him alone with a lawyer whom he had called. Thereupon he swallowed five grains of morphine. Death followed in a few hours. He is sup-

posed to have been temporarily insane. Mrs. Ida Fall, of Birmingham, entrusted a ouple of turkeys to her husband to sell, who ! was coming to this city to sell a load of ruta-bagas. Mr. Fall found ready market for the turks but no sale for the rutabagas, and being One-third he calculates would not go on the

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and rats," which caused her death.

Jackson Citizen: There is a gang of men the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 is where he catches you: forty gallons of paint at \$1.50 per gallon, \$60.

David Geddes, who located in the township of Thomas, Saginaw Co., in 1861, and was widely known and respected, met death by a singular accident on Tuesday. He was hewng some timber in his barn when the adz he was using glanced and buried tiself deeply in the calf of his leg. He started for the house but blocd flowed so rapidly from the severed rteries that he sark down un arteries that he sark down unconclous near his house. A member of the family saw him fall and went to his assistance, but the loss of blood had been too great, and he died in a few minutes.

On Saturday last an honest looking farmer drove into town with two live pigs and as many stones in his wagon, and bargained with one of our dealers for the sale of the pigs. He then drove upon Mr. Squires' scales and had his produce weighed, and drove away and threw the stones overboard. When the mpossible for them to weigh as much as represented and went to the scales to make i quiry, when he was told that the spiler was seen when he threw the stones out of the wagon. He afterwards confessed his guilt and said that he was hard up and wished to get as much cash out of his pork as possible.
This offender laid himself liable to severe punishment under the law for thus attempt-

Daniel Scotten's tobacco factory was dis covered to be on fire in the early morning hours of Wednesday, and one of the large buildings, that devoted to the manufacture of fine-cut tobacco, was entirely consumed. The heavy fall of snow impeded the progress of the engines to the fire, and it was impossible to save the buildings. The fumes of the burning tobacco choked and nauseated the firemen. By the falling of a portion of the front wall, fireman O. G. Robinson was instantly killed and Lieut. Patrick Coughlin so injured that he died in a few minutes. wo other firemen were thrown from a ladder and sustained severe but not probably fatal burts. The loss of property is set at \$125,000, and over 600 persons are thrown out of employment. The factory will be rebuilt at once, and on a larger scale. The ruins of the factory show that the construction was singularly fragile. The walls were thin and no construction and cheap material is plainly evident. Had the walls been as thick as is usual, and well built, the accident which cos the lives of two brave men probably would not have occurred.

General.

The famous horse Riectioneer, who has 61 in the 2:30 list, died at Palo Alto Stock Farm on Wednesday. He was 25 years old. In 1858, American vessels carried 73 per

cent of our import and export business. In 1890 the percentage has fallen to 12.29. The revenues of the government for 1892 are estimated at \$373,000,000; expenditures at \$357,852,209, leaving a balance of \$15,147,891. The report of the Lake Carriers' Associa-

n, just issued, shows the business fleet on great Lakes numbers 2,055, valued at \$58,128,500. Six thousand of the eight thousand coal liners in Alabama are on strike. The owners Fifnt's flour mills are running on helf of the mines are henceforth going to employ only negro miners.

An appropriation of \$100,000 is asked for immediately, by the Secretary of the Treas-ury, for the purchase of beef and other proisions for the Sioux Indians.

His dusky highness Kalakaua, king of the

Sandwich Islands, is visiting California fo

his health. He came over to San Francisc

on the flag-ship Charleston. A snowstorm was quite prevalent from Colorado to Prince Edward Island on the 2nd and 3rd insts. Prince Etward's Island got the heaviest fall, 28 inches.

Because he couldn't get some of Dr. Koch's lymph to cure consumption, Martin Mergel, son of a Fort Wayne merchant, committed suicide by blowing out his brains. Property shrinks amazingly when it gets into a receiver's hands. The nominal assets of R. H. Allen, cotton brokers of New York, were \$386,493, but actually only \$94,654.

Cattlemen have their stock out of the nead. A large number were driven into New Mexico.

ent silver pieces, in the sub-treasury, and he wants to recoin them and get them into cir est in the history of the State, being estimated at 16,000,000 bushels. It is so large the

The secretary of the treasury says there are \$19,000,000 in uncurrent coin, mostly fifty

ailroads cannot furnish enough rolling stock

The representatives of 28 wagon and carriage-wood manufacturers, representing 75 per cent of that industry in this country, met at Indianapolis on Thursday, to "organize for protection and fix prices," as usual. Thursday, to "organ ze for The returns received from the churches

to move it.

which have voted upon the admittance of women as lay delegates to the general conference of the Methodist church, indicate the vote has been in the affirmative and the privilege won. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus G. Field celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on the 2nd, and received many congratulations from distinguished Americans, also from the Duk

The report of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for November shows that the Hessian fly is present in nearly all the area sown to wheat. The extent of the damage is ot definitely known, but it is serious enough o warrant the issuing of a special bulletin. The National Farmers' Alliance is in ses-

don at Ocala, F.a. Charges having been

made against certain persons high in the

councis of the Alliance, a committee of 27 members will investigate them. The Alliance adopted a resolution condemning the Lodge election bill. A resolution has been introduced in Congress which appropriates \$500,000, to be ex-pended, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in the purchase and distribuion of seed wheat to those residents of North Dakota who lost their crops by reason of the

While the blast furnace of the Illino's Iron

Steel Company's works at Joliet was being prepared for relining and repairing, a gang of 17 men being at work on it, it suddenly and without warning fell to the ground, a shape less mass of ruins. Five men were instantly killed and three fatally injured. Four young men of Pittsburg are going to Africa to see the horrors of the Dark Coutle nent for themselves. They think Stabley has overdrawn his pictures of the hardships and privations encountered, and they're going to try it "for what there is in it." All are un-

whether Stanley told the truth about Bartte ot, too. Hostile Indians who have hitherto drawn their rations from Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., are strengthening their camps in the Bad Lands, and five hundred or more squaws are kept digging rifle pits, and made to work night and day. This move is for the purpose well and see if the cil beleved to underlie that section cannot be found. Experis have they have in camp, and which are estimated as enough to last them—even at the rate Indian any, they will not sell out to the Standard Oil Co.

married, and will expend their accumulated

earnings in the trip. They are going to see

A Chicago incendiary planned the destruct A Chicago incendary planned the destruction of the entire family of Herman Katzey, consisting of himself, his wife and six children. The flend tied a rope from the front door to a poet near by. Two bottles filled with kerosene were paced against the door with kerosene were placed against the door outside and a match applied. The fire caught the wood instantly, and the whole family would have been cremated but for the timely appearance of a policeman who saw the flame and the scheme and burst the door open.

Gen. Miles says there are 30,000 Indians in

war-path, leaving abou That number can make The disaffection is more existed at any time f which are usually hostil united in this moveme regard as a common en

Dec.

No Indian outbresk No Indian outbrees scare was worked up by of anticipated trouble twhether the Indians r and were deterred by it remains that all is quit The snowsform and the sacrety with which the edge in the sacrety mith which the ed on the scene, probablinfiamed by ghost, dan have wisely concluded to be fed and clothed by the winter and do their in

The Rittenhouse Wo Company, of Passaic, Mands of a receiver on bilities of \$1,000,000; and mill, machinery and myalued at \$800,000. The to the statement of its running at a loss for tw goods in anticipation of McKinley bill. They put in anticipation of nley bill. They put last June and July, intendage of the rise to follow tar ff bill. But the advertising and they could see rialize and they could go

Foreign Ireland's chief secrets man-of war to carry ten inhabitants of those section crop has failed. A sudden fall of temp Russia, from three degree degrees of cold, occurred

NEW ADVERTIS

aravans, with 30 person

frozen to death while cross

FOR S

MRS. W. J.

A. J. C. C. JEI

A Few Heifers f

W. J.

FOR SAL

FRANCIS GE

I will sell at PUBLIC AUG

On Fair Grounds, at Lansi On Wednesday, Dec. 43 HE

Holstein-Friesia ALL FEMAL

C. L. SEELY J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. THE BOOM HAS

> FOR SAL 416 South Michigan Ave., S.

FOR SA olstein-Friesian bull Mercedes MILLS

FOR SA GEO. A. Wolverine Stock

AMOS PARMENTER, American Merino Sh Poland-China Sw VERNON, . . began breeding Poland-China

y purchases have all been from

to O. Barnes, and of their br
be boar Black Success, bred by
began by forsels. lave now for sale some extra pilek, Luck Again, and Black Suc

Shorthorn Bulls Sired by 35th Duke of Airdrie 95th ington Hilburst 52431, and Bar

DWIGHT:
Addison, Lenar
Addison is on the Cincinnati,
ackinaw Railroad. Farm con

PARMERS Wanted: to sell strice Nursery Stock, Salary town Bros., Nurserymen, Oh

war-path, leaving about 5,000 to deal with. That number can make a heap of trouble. The disaffection is more wide spread than has existed at any time for years, and tribes which are usually hostile to each other have united in this movement against those they regard as a common enemy.

regard as a common enemy.

No Indian outbresk yet. Whether the scare was worked up by sensational accounts of anticipated trouble by the newspapers, or whether the Indians really intended a war and were deterred by the cold wave, the fact remains that all is quiet along the Rosebud. The snow-torm and the bizzard, and the alectity with which the U.S. troops appearance. anerty who will be seen, probably couled the passions infimed by ghost dances, and the braves have wisely concluded to allow themselves to be fed and clothed by the givernment during the winter and do their fighting in the spring

The Rittenhouse Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Passaic, N. J., went into the hands of a receiver on Wednesday, with liabilities of \$1,000,000; and assets, consisting of bilities of \$1,000,000; and assets, consisting of mill, machinery and manufactured goods, valued at \$800,000. The company, according to the statement of its attorney, had been running at a loss for two years, and storing goo's in anticipation of the passage of the McKinley bill. They put \$1,000,000 into wool last June and July, intending to take advantage of the rise to follow the passage of the tarif bill. But the advance did not materialize and they could go on no longer. rialize and they could go on no longer.

### Foreign.

Ireland's chief secretary has ordered a man-of-war to carry ten tons of meal to the inhabitants of those sections where the potato

A sudden fall of temperature in Eastern Russia, from three degrees of warmth to 30 degrees of oild, occurred on the 2nd. Four caravans, with 30 persons in charge, were frozen to death while crossing the steppes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SALE

of plumage, sired by a Tom that won first at Central Michigan Poultry Exhibition, also McLean's special for best Tom weighing not less than 40 pounds. Rosen ducks and White Wyandottes. Fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE,

# **MERINOS**

Twenty-five Breeding Ewes for Sale, At very reasonable prices, if taken soon.

### A. J. C. C. JERSEYS.

A Few Heifers for Sale W. J. G. DEAN. Hanover, Mich



Registered Clydesdale Stallion

FRANCIS GRAHAM,

# Receiver's Sale!

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION

On Pair Grounds, at Lansing, Mich., On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1890, at 1 P. M., sharp, local time,

43 HEAD Holstein-Friesian Cattle

ALL FEMALES, the cerebrated berd of Wm. L. Webbe

n the celebrated herd of Wm. L. Webber, t Saginaw, Mich. Mostly young cattle and it of them bred, and a good many of them to e soon. This will be a great chance for hers and others wanting these great mikers, togues will be ready this week. Apply to C. seley, of Lansing, Mich., or J. A. Mann, of a place. C. L. SEELY, Receiver.

A. MANN. Auctioneer.

THE BOOM HAS COME.

FOR SALE. of well bred Shorthorn cows and Five Young Marys and one Stapleton registered or eligible for record, and ime order. Will sell the lot at three and, live weight, to close out NORMAN L. MILLER,

416 South Michigan Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE

n-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn There is included in his pedigree the Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn, Lady Texlar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the of the great Aaggie family. One of the dyoung bulls in the State. Soid for good note one year at "xper cent MILLS BROS.,

FOR SALE

re Kirklevington bull; Kirklevington Duke number 98365. Calved August 23d, 1887-a fine animal. For further particulars and

GEO. A. HART,

Manistee, Mich

Wolverine Stock Ferm AMOS PARMENTER, Prop. merican Merino Sheep 46

Poland-China Swine. VERNON, . MICH ogan breeding Poland-China swine in 1885.
purchases have all been from the herd of L.
& O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
e boar Black Success, bred by B. J. Kiever,
have now for sale some extra pige from Barnes
neck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs no

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

red by 83th Duke of Airdrie 35565, Lord Bar-ston Hilhurst 52431, and Barrington Duke, of Barrington, Peri Duchess, Rose of Shar-Phyllis, and Young Mary cows. Also \$5 and heffers. Reliable catalogues always band for distribution. d heifers. Relianted for distribution.

DWIGHT A. CURTIS.

Lenawee Co., Mich Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. on is on the Cincinnati, Jackson and aw Railroad. Farm connected with

ARMERS Wanted: to sell strictly first-class wn Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago, III. 115-4;



Mext 30 Days. HERD of SHORTHORNS

Both Home Bred and Imported Stock for Sale.

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New Importation Just Received. The animals now on hand are of exceedingly fine proportions, are of very choice breeding, showy and stylish, and have the best of action. We have now the best lot of horses we ever ned. We offer First-class Animals of the Choicest Breeding at Very Low Prices. Every mai recorded and guaranteed Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town.



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150 Choicely Bred Holstein-Friesians and 75 Berkshire Pigs. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

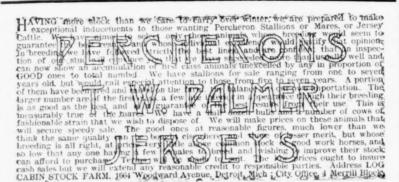
### Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich. JAMES M. TURNER, Proprietor.

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle, CLYDESDALE AND STANDARD BRED TROTTING HORSES,

Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

# FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS.

Imported and Home-bred. 150 RAMS READY FOR SERVICE.





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I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL RAMS that are well fitted. in fine condition, and are large bony fellows, both two year-olds and year-lings, showing great weight of fleece, quality GEORGE F. MARTIN, Rush, N. Y.

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Those in want of a choice ram for their flocks an be supplied at reasonable prices. I can also urnish a few young ewes if applied for soon.

POLAND-CHINAS. Pigs of both sexes for sale, bred from the herds of G. W. Harrington and the Barnes Brothers. Prices low to close out. Address

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MERINOS.

I have for sale a lot of registered Merino ewes red to the choice stock rams C. R. P. 155, (sired by Diamond) and C. R. P. 157; also some ewe ambs sired by these rams. Prices reasonable.

POULTRY. Fine Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorns, Cockerels at \$1.50 each. C. R. PARSONS,

SALINE, MICE ALLEN STOCK FARM. ALLEN, MICH.

T. M. Southworth, Proprietor Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep Animals of both sexes always on hand and an orices to suit the times. Farm, two miles from station m24-tf T. M. SOUTHWORTH.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A handsome pair of sable and white collie pups (two months old), pure bred and will be regis-tered in names selected by purchaser. Apply WALTER S. MeVITTIE,

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# Black Meadow Farm, Standard-bred Trotters

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The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1830 at Black Meadow for \$25, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondie was sired by Spartacus 1223; dam Juba by Belmont 61; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:224, by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 33; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief II. Manufino Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd. Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 80189: dam Waterloo 50th by Duke of Brant 55478; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by 4th Duke of Clarence 25188, etc. Address

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SECOND GREAT BREEDERS' Lansing, Mich., April 7 and 8.

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Heavy draught herses, weighing between 1,500 particulars address and 1,600 pounds, and Jersey and grade Jersey ows. GROSSE ISLE, NOV. 18, 1690. mystr

MERINO EWES.

I also offer some ewes, from lambs up, from my flock of registered Merinos. Prices will be Come early and get your pick, or write fo what you want. Springbrook is in shape to fil your orders, and do it satisfactorily.

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Represented by the following families: Duchess. Barrington.

Kirklevington, Tes Rose, Victoria Duchess. Place. Young Mary, Craggs, Constance, Moss Rose.

ud other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the fine Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIN 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

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The herd consists of Oxford, Thorndale Rose Barrington, Kirklevington, Wild Eyes and Red Rose Families. Farm across the Detroit River, immediately poposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon enddress WM. WRIGHT, Proprieter,

35 Fort Street West, Detroit Several choice young bulls fit for service to: sale on reasonable terms, of the following fami-ties, viz.: Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Byes, and Oxford.

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Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of tud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession. American Merino Sheep

of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford. Berkshire Hogs

of the most fashionable families. All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

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OF THE FINEST BREEDING. resenting strains of the choicest families tertje 2d, Holland King, Prince of Twisk rd's Jumbo Boy, and the Netherlands and Jan My cows are all bred to Beauty Netherland

E. M. LEWIS, Raisinville, Mich **CLEVELAND BAYS** 

ALSO, REGISTERED COTSWOLD SHEEP.

French Coach Horses



Our 1890 importation has arrived in fine co

50 Grand COACH STALLIONS AND MARES

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FOR SALE. Bulls, helfers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. Fa

> B. J. BIDWELL Tooumech, Mich,

CATTLE.-Snorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn
L. Cattle, and Shropehire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families.
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co.. Mich. au22-26

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock
Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of
Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet,
Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes
families. Young stock for sale.

June3-1y

EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J. Rveritt Moore, proprietor, Milford. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices.

RANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred built Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70502 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

mch30-ly

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-croft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm, Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tie. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and ster White Swine. F. O. address, Portland, h. jiy21-5m

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed-er of Shorthorn cattle and American Merino sheep. HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple
Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principal families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses,
Victorias and Pomon is; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices. jl 90

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson Breeder of Shorthorn Call Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland Cnina swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for saie. Gorzespondence solicited.

OHN McKAY, Romer, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County,
breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few
choice young females for sale. Also some young
bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt
attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and
consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis
families.

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dlly.

H. ELLINWOOD, Hose Corners, P. O. address Fontonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Bhorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered. WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT-

M horns. Stock for sale of good families and Individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich. W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder W. of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilps, Flat Creek Marys, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

WM. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

Jerseys. SMITH BROS, Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-1y

we seys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pogis-Toltec-Tormentor 20501 at the head of the herd. Registered Merino and registered Shropshire sheep. Galloways. CALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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Polled Aberdeen-Angus. LESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis breeders of pure bred Polled Aberdeen Angus cattle. Best families represented. All ages and sexes for sale. Also high grades % and % for sale. Write for particulars.

SHEEP.-Merinos. A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough As bred Merino sheep. A large stock always in hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started rom those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Roude, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

A. D. TAYLOR, Romeo, breeder of Merluck, Sheep. Two flocks, one of Atwood and the other of mixed blood. Some choice young ewes and rams of each for sale. BOSTWICK & STUDLEY, Union City Borwack & Stedley, Union City,
breeders of registered American Merinoa.
Stock rams Joel (B. J. Wylie 50), Atwood, Black
Rock (B. & S. 4), and Pony Clark (B. & S. 1),
Atwood, in use in the flock. Rams of different
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GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc, breeders of pure Clark and other families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use, Luck 427, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 403), and Luman Jr., (G. W. S. 364.) Also imported and grade Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs.

Levarts smith, Ypsilanti, breeder of thoroughbred Merine sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before rurchasing elsewhere. J. S. WOOD, Saline, Wastenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

SHORT & HARRINGTON, breeders of Merino sheep and Poland-China swine. All breeding stock recorded. Correspondence as-licited. Address A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich., or G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, Mich. Rams sired by Diamond for sale—yearlings, two and three years old.

W. E. ANSTERBURG, breeder of ther oughbred Merino sheep (Michigan regis tered), Homer, Michigan. Residence, two miles northeast of village, on telephone line.

Shropshire Sheep.

FLOCK SECOND TO NONE-Cheap a

GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agri A cultural College, Mich., breeds Shropshire sheep of good families and individual excel lence. Also Poland-China hogs from the bess strains. Prof. B. Davenport, Supt. of the Farm C. S. BINGHAM



E. BEACH & SONS, Brighton, Living ston Co, breeders of registered Shropis ston Co, breeders of registered survey.

res. A fine lot of young ram lambs for sale
res. After a few days will selresearched green. t reasonable prices. After a few days will sel ny ram Alfred. Farm, two miles north of Green

E. LELAND & SONS, Emery, Washtensw fine lot of young rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland Co., importer and breeder of registered Shropshires. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, si-head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stop. or of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock fe sale. Write for particulars.

F. RUNDEL & SON, Birmingham, Oak-land Co., importers, breeders and dealers in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock regis-tered. We import our sheep direct from Eng-land. Correspondence promptly answered. LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un-registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms.



L. S. DUNHAM Shropshire Sheen Concord, Mich. Concord, mich.
LARGEST flock in
Southern Michigan.
Blue Blood 2d at
head of flock; shear
ed 17% lbs. of wool;
weight, 275 lbs. at
two years old. Reduced rates by express.

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S. W. RANDALL, East Kendall, New York, breeder of registered Shropshires. Some fine lambs for sale.

THE WILLOWS STOCK FARM, Paw Paw. Mich. Choice imported Shropshire sheep from the best blood in England, T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. f16-1y

VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may25-1 y HOGS .- Poland-Chinas.

O. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-breeder Poland-China swine. All breeders recording this P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich

My breeding stock all records in both the Onio and America Poland-China Records. W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Ca. breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superforyous pigs for said Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

W. RILEY, Greenville, Mich., breeder of Foland-China and Victoria swine. Stock for sale. d14-89 WILL GREEN, Pontiac, Oakland Co. breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orchard Lake R. R. station. Correspondence will sees you prompt attention. will receive prompt attention. NEIL FRANCIS, Oakwood, Oakland Co.

breeder of Poland-China swine of the most ionable strains. Correspondence solicited OTIS S. MEAD, Owosso, Shiawassee Co. breeder of Poland-China swine. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Write or come and see me.

PIPER & WHITE, Milford, breeders of high class prize-winning Poland-China and Chester White swine. Breeding stock recorded. Write for prices. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Montcalm Co., breeder of Poland-China swine and high-class poultry, and sells at low prices. TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Ce breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorde-Write for prices.

NION HERD Pure Poland-China Swine.
Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Record.
Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
Also Partridge Cophin and Wyandotte fowls.
Henry M. Morse, Union City, Mich. Berkshires & Suffolks

D. FOSTER. Grand Ledge, Mich., breeder of strains. Nice stock for sale. Sires from A. W. & B. N. Cooley's herds. Correspondence so-GEO. S. MARCY, Portland, breeder of first class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

Chester-Whites.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an-

E. WAKREN, Ovid, Clinton, Co., breeder of improved Chester White swine. Also both Light and Dark Ferrets. Write for prices. O SAY, WHEN YOU WANT improved Chester-White pigs from registered stock, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

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FOR SALE.—Ten choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels; large fine birds; price, St to \$2 each. Also my entire flock of pure bred S. S. Hamburgs; am going to keep White and Barred Rocks exclusively my reason for selling. I have three Hamburg cocks and 10 hens and pullers. Write for prices and what you want. My Hamburgs are econd to none. Address JAMES R. BROOKS, Southfield, Mich.

LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONERS Sales made in any part of the United States and Canada. Terms reasonable and made known RATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich on application.

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M. THORNTON, Northyllle, Migh., live excellent. Stock for sale.

The stock and general suctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates; good references.

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Poland-China swine, registered, and individually excellent. Stock for sale.

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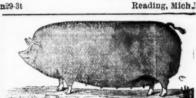
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# Poetry.

THE CONENDRUM OF THE WORKSHOPS

When the fiush of a new-born sun fell first of Eden's green and gold, Our father Adam sat under the Tree

scratched with a stick in the mould: And the first rude sketch that the world ha seen was joy to his mighty heart.

Till the Devil whispered behind the leaves. "It'

pretty, but is it art?"

Wherefore he called to his wife, and fied to fashion his work anew-The first of his race who cared a fig for the first.

most dread review; And he left his lore to the use of his sons-a.

that was a glorious gain When the Devil chuckled "Is it art?" in the ear of the branded Cain.

They builded a tower to shiver the sky and wrench the stars apart. Till the Devil grunted behind the bricks: "It's

striking, but is it art?" The stone was dropped by the quarry-side and the idle derrick swung.

While each man talked of the sims of art, and each in an alien tongue.

The tale is as old as the Eden Tree-as new as the new-cut tooth-Por each man knows ere his lip thatch grows he

is master of art and truth; And each man hears as the twilight nears, to the beat of his dying heart,

The Devil drum on the darkened pane: "You did ft, but was it art?"

When the flicker of London sun falls faint or the club-room's green and gold. The sone of Adam sit them down and scrate with their pens in the mould-

They scratch with their pens in the mould of their graves, and the ink and the anguish start When the Devil mutters behind the leaves: "It's pretty, but is it art?"

New, if we could win to the Eden Tree where the four great rivers flow, And the wreath of Rve is red on the turf as she

left it leng ago, And if we come when the sentry slept and soft ly scurry through,

By the favor of God we might know as much as our father Adam knew.

-Rudyard Kipling.

### THE TOILBE.

And this the meed of the struggle-tent, al

raiment, and bread en, for the " Requiescat" and the sleep of th pardoned dead! Oh, the visions that torture and tempt us (he

shall the heart withstand? The fountains, the groves, the grotices of th godless Lotus land!

Db. lift thy bands in appealing, for us, who us willing bear The burden of God's beloved, the daily labo

and prayer. Oh, pity our fruitless sears to night, and ou pearts tee tired for prayer.

Miscellaneous.

### A SENSE OF JUSTICE

All the people of Yoakum and of the country district round about were going to court. It was the day on which the case of Hobley vs. Dutton was to be tried.

The plaintiff, Deacon Silas Hobley, and his wife were on their pay to town in an old farm wagon. They did not lack a better vehicle, but the deacon was anxious to impress upon his neighbors the fact that the eart in which they had for years seen him jogging about the country was no more. It was on account of the smeshing of this cart that the suit had been brought.

ander too much excitement to feel inclined to talk. Mrs. Hobiey had asked Silas several times whether he thought the case would be decided in his favor. At last he

"Well, I dunne. Sometimes I kinder wisht I had tock the fifty dollars compremise that they offered. Course we know the cart wash't with no two and a half which I'm asking for damages. And I allow Abaer-Jedge Peck-he knows it well enough; but then he has a sense of justice. and knows Col. Datton he can better afford to give two fifty than I can to take jest fifty for that cart. So it really all rests with the jedge-'n' we can't tell what he'll

"Well, I jest don't b'lieve," said the deacon's wife, "that Abner would go 'n' decide against ns."

The defendant, Col. Miles Dutton, his daughter Ethel and Mr. Ralph Biliott, Esq., his attorney, came to town in a very swell turnout, the horses whereof wore tan colored harnessand large, clauking nickel chains. On the box sat Peter Martin, the coachman, who had been responsible for the breaking up of Deacon Hobley's cart. Miss Ethel, who would come in spite of the fact that the colonel had declared she should not, wore a taking light green frock and a smart hat, and over her shoulder jauntily swung a checkered parasol. The country people whom they passed from time to time along the cond could not but admire her, although they made various unpleasant remarks about "the way them Duttons was always puttin' en dog."

"Confound it! they are coming," growled the colonel, as the high steppers distanced one bob tailed caravan, consisting of a farm sulky and a gig. "The people of this infernal pl: co seem to have a veritable passion

for litigation." "They must be interested in something, papa." said Miss Ethel: "of course they don't have any of the things to go to that we have in the city; so why shouldn't they make the most of these court things-de-

cisions and cases and all that, you know?" These last few words were delivered in a confidential fashion to Mr. Ralph Ellot, at whom she darted from time to time, when the colonel was not looking, an srch side glance. There was an understanding between the two-s little ambiguous as yet, awing to the fact that the colonel did not

much approve of the young lawyer. "To be sure," assented Eiliott; 'and it is plain that Hobley vs. Dutton is destined to be one of the greatest events of the Yoakum

"Fudge!" exclaimed the colonel, who was in a very bad humor indeed; "It all comes from their insane admiration of that ancient alcalde, Judge Peck. He has been justice of the peace in the Yoakum township for the last twenty years, and the people hereabouts regard him with the same awe that you might a whole benchful of lord chancellors

and chief justices."

liott, passing his hand over the pile of ealf bound volumes on the seat beside him.

"About as much as a lizard," answered the colonei.

"He reminds me of Sancho Parsa," said Ethel, "They say he has a sense of justice and tries to be fair; and you ought to see what a funny round pink head he has, with fuzzy hair on the back of it."

"A sense of justice," reared the colonel while Elliott began to laugh; "I have never seen any manifestation of it. No sooner had I bought this place, Elliott, than these people began to take advantage of every excuse to drag me into court, And I have been worsted every time. Of course I can appeal"-

"But it ien't worth while?" said Elliott. "Yes, partly that. However, as no one ever appeals frem Judge Peck's decisions, don't wish to run the risk of being mob

bed for what they would consider an out

rageous insult to their judiciary." "From what I bear," said Elliott, a fain trace of anxiety showing through his care less good humor, "this honorable court is not likely to look with much favor on the efforts of a stranger in the bailiwick-such

as I am." "Oh, no," replied the colonel, grimly 'he will size you up at the outset as a city dude lawyer, and you won't be in it at all." "You are so encouraging, papa!" cried Ethel. Then, when the colonel turned to speak for a moment with the driver, she put know you will win, and just think, if you

"I hope so," whispered the other; "but ust think, if I don't"-

The room where the famous Judge Abner Peck held court, in and for the township of Yoakum, was over "the Store"-a small ball, lighted by several curtainless windows which stared through the grimy white walls. The floor was base; there were plenty of benches for spectators, and a few chairs. The lawyers had a long pine table, the edges of its top serrated with many ancient whittlings by jacknives. The court compled an exalted position on a broad platform at one end of the room. Above the judge's chair and desk there hung a canopy of thick red damask, violently suggestive in shape and general sppearar ce of a pair of old-fashioned window curtains. A part of this drapery, weighted with dust and cobwebs, had pulled loose from its moorings above, and hung down over the judge's seat, so that, as he moved about, the frayed edge not infrequently tickled his hald crown.

At a few minutes before 10 o'clock the eyes of the hundred spectators that crowded the courtroom turned toward this platform to behold the eminent jurist Abner Peck formally take his place upon the bench. He ascended the steps with a slow and dignified gait, sank back in the big armchair and eaned his head against his hand. As he gazed benignly into the faces of his assembled friends and neighbors he seemed to them the very personification of a sense of justice.

One half of the lawyers' table was taken up by Judge Bellows, who represented the plaintiff. On his right hand were Deacon Hobley and his wife. The law books of Mr. Ralph Ediott were spread out over the remaining half of the table. After a brief wrangle with her father, in which she, as nspal, came out victorious. Miss Ethel had accompanied Mr. Elliott into the courtroom and now occupied a seat at his side. The colonel sat behind, and with him was Peter Martin, the unlucky coachman who was acused of responsibility for the smashing the deacon's cart.

"The judge is looking at us," whispered Miss Dutton; "did you ever see such funny woolly hair in all your life?"

"Never mind his hair," answered Elliott what I want to know ishow to get at him. If you could only catch his eye and smile sweetly on him"-

"Tell me when it is the right time for him to decide our way and I'll do it," said the young lady.

"There is no use in having a jury, you understand," said the colonel, leaning forward. "The old mandarin will sit there and gravely tell them what their verdict must be."

"Well, we will make the best defense that we can, and throw ourselves on the mercy of the court."

"Small mercy it will be," growled the colonel; "he has it in for me-they all have. I suppose I must pay the two hundred and fifty dollars and costs, as prayed for. And the cart wasn't worth the fifty that I offered as a compromise."

The case opened with Deacon Hobley on the witness stand. He told how he had left his cart hitched in the road, and how the runaway colt and buckboard had smashed it into shoe pegs. "Did you see all this yourself?" irquired

Mr. Elliott.

"No; I wasn't there," answered the witness; "but my da'ter, she told me about it." "I move that that testimony be all stricken out," said Elliott.

"Look here, young man," said the deacon, "if you mean to 'sinuate that my da'cer"-

"Deacon!" cried the court reprovingly, and the plaintiff was silenced. Then, turning toward Eiliott, the Judge said, with very distinct emphasis:

"That motion ain't passed." The young attorney, who had risen to his feet, gave a gulp of astonishment, looked about him for a moment as if to take his

bearings anew, and then resumed his The deacon continued his testimony. He had come now to the matter of the value of the cart, which he placed at the modest now. sum of \$250. When called upon to give a reason for putting it at this figure he stated that lke Convers had said it was worth it.

"We object," cried Elliott, starting up again; "if the plaintiff wants to introduce on carts why does he not subjects him?" the coartroom. The judge turned slowly

across his desk toward Elliott, saying: "Because he is dead." "Well, we object to such testimony as his," continued Elllott, with a recklessness hold their breath: "It is incompetent and

immaterial," "Ike Convers incompetent" exclaimed the deacon. "Why, young man, he was the best wagon-maker".— answer this objection." Then he continand in solemn judicial tones: "This court knew lke Convers well, and it holds that Not a single point has been allowed in our his judgment in a matter of this kind was this county. The witness may proceed."

"You see it's no use," whispered the colonel, as Ellioit, silenced and aghast, dropped back into his seat. "You may as the more you will inspire the old fool's pre-

Well, where does that sense of justice come in?" asked Elliott.

"Tell me," interrupted Miss Ethel, "Is it time for me to begin to flirt with the

"Not yet," answered Eiliott. He ponered on the situation a few moments. Was there a sense of justice in that round pink head? If so how was he to get at it? There was something about the flaxen poll that reminded him of Polonius, and he began to mutter absently to himself the phrase so dear to the heart of the fat witted diplomatist :

"By indirections find directions out."

In that moment he hit upon a I lan. By this time the witness was telling the court and the spectators generally his opinion of Peter Martin, Col. Dutton's "hired map," as a tamer of colts. Ediott smang to his feet and objected. He was promptly crushed by the court. The deacon went on. When he had finished a her hand in Elliott's and whispered, "I short dissertation on Col. Dutten and other men who came down from the city and tried to run things in Yorkum, Elliott moved to strike the testimony out on the ground that it was argumentative. The motion was denied.

So it continued through the remainder of the deacon's occupancy of the witness stand. Riliott rose up at the end of nearly every sentence and offered some objection. The descon got mad, Judge Bellows, his attorney, got mad, and even the the court showed evidence of the great internal struggle that was necessary for him to keep his temper under control. Elliott assumed a dogged and insolent air that astonished Ethel and her father, and exasperated everybody else. There was no longer any doubt that he had excited the prejudice of the court against

him to a lively degree. Mrs. Hobley was the next witness. B fore she took the stand Billott objected to her testimony on the ground that she was the wife of the plaintiff. When this was overraled he began systematically to fight every question that was put to the witness and afterward to move to have the answers stricken out.

Often he would argue the points at grea length, quoting decisions in cases which, it is needless to remark, were largely imaginary, rattling off Latin phrases which and occasionally reading from the law books every motion was denied, every of jection overruled. To any one looking on it would have appeared that the attorney for the defense was exerting himself to the utmostfighting the case inch by inch-but that it was a struggle against hopeless odds. Presently an air of discouraged indifference began to show itself in his speech and con duct. He made his points in an aggrieve fashion that plainly said: "Of course you will decide against me, but I must do my

At last he dropped back in his chair and settled himself, as one does who has no exface wore a look of complete resignation

"He is clean beat out," said the Yoakmites. It was a triumph for their fellowtownsman, and added luster to the glory of he court, at the same time many of them felt no little sympathy for the young man

who had fought so hard and had failed. "Don't give it up, please, Ralph," whisered Miss Ethel.

Elliott shook his bead. Every one, in cluding the court, noticed the action, and divined what the young woman had said. The colonel also leaned forward with a similar remark, but again the attorney made

motion of discouragement. "It is all right," whispered Elllott to Miss Dutton a moment later. "Whenever the old chap glances in this direction look sor-

rowfully and appealingly at him." A number of witnesses for the plaintiff now followed one another upon the stand, and were allowed to give their testimony pretty much as they pleased, assisted by occasional suggestions from Judge Bellows. The particulars of the accident were recounted several times, and a number of residents of Yoakum swore to the extraordinary value of the ruined cart. The attorney for the defense maintained a dogged silence. At last, when one witness began an extended argument in favor of the deacon's claim for damages, the court glanced at Elliott as though he expected to hear an objection, When none was forthcoming the judge himself interposed and declared that "there is gettin' to be too much of that. The lawyers

should do all the arguing." "Ah! ha!" exclaimed Elliott to Miss Ethe in a triumphant whisper, "the sense of justice is awakening. Now is our chance!" "That concludes the testimony for the plaintiff," said Judge Bellows as the last

witness left the stand. All eyes were turned upon Mr. Ralph Eljott. The court looked in his direction, but saw only the countenance of Miss Datton. Her bright orbs were saying as plainly as though the words were written out in big lettere: "Dear Mr. Judge, please don't be horrid to us any more." He blushed and fambled with the papers on his desk. At last be said: "The defense will go on

he said, hesitating at the end of every time than I can tell it, and I fell, toc, but phrase: "May it please the court, I had in- unburt, and crawled into the brush down on ings. tended at this stage of the proceedings to the east side of the creek, across from the the testimony of lke Convers as an expert make a motion which I had hoped your village, and in the excitement I managed to honor would grant. Although perhaps it There was a sudden and awful hush in may not-well, I will make it. I will move thick that I wasn't discovered. for a non-suit, may it please the court. around in his chair and leaned forward | Possibly this may seem to the court a mat. I could see plainly the beginning of the fight. ter of small importance, yet it is a point in and the start to retreat to higher ground, our favor and one that I conceive we have a but the end I couldn't see, although I knew right to demand. In this connection I am when it came and what it meant, when I impelled to crave the indulgence of the court saw those red devils returning from the that caused some of his hearers to fairly while I venture a few remarks of a some-slaughter. I could hear firing down stream what personal nature. I am a stranger in about the same time, but as it was scattered this court and am not versed in all of its and soon over I didn't know but what Reno methods and procedure. I have done what had suffered the same fate. The Indians

have thus far been in valu. Every motion has been denied, every objection overruled. covered.

favor. I do not complain of any prejudice nights and one day. When Terry of me up better than that of any man now living in on the part of the court. The Latin adage the valley I heard the bugle calls, and finaloccurs to me: 'Quosque tandem, Catalina, ly becoming convinced that the Indians had abutere, patientis nustra,' which is, 'The left I crawled out, and when I got with the jadge who seemeth most severe bath often command my hair was as you now see it. at heart a true sense of justice.' All I ask When the fight began my hair was as black well take it easy. The more you object is that the court in passing upon our motion as yours. for non-suit shall take into consideration the unbroken line of decisions in favor of as scouts together only three of them were the plaintiff which have marked the progress

of this case up to this time." The court was looking intently at Miss

Miss E hel was looking at the court. "Say," whispered Judge Bellows to Elliott, as the latter tock his seat, "there sin't south about four miles, and I found Reno no use in that, you know. He don't savvy 'non-suit.' "

"No," said Elliott, with a bland smile "I suspected that he did not."

"I don't believe the court needs to hear from me on this point," Judge Bellows said aloud, with an air of easy confidence. "This motion of my learned brother from the city will be denied, of course." Judge Peck gazed thoughtfully at the

ceiling a moment and then took up his pen. him. Then he motioned to the clerk, and had written, proceeded to enter them on a much larger book which lay on his desk. There was dead silence in the court room. "The motion is allowed," said the court,

with startling firmness. A buzz of approval ran around the court room. "That's only fair," said the people;

he orter give the young fellow some show." Etilott rose from h's chair and began t gather up his books and papers.

"Why, what is the matter?" exclaimed Ethel. "Nothing is the matter," he answered "except that the case has been decided in

our favor, and we may as well go home." "Great Scott!" cried the colonel; "that vas neatly done, Eiliott." Judge Bellows and Deacon Hobley were both on their feet protesting vigorously. It may be suspected that the court, to whom all technical law was the veriest abracad

abra, was not a little astonished when he discovered what he had cone, but he was too shrewd to make that fact public. For once Judge Bellows was snubbed, and even threatened with a fine for contempt of court. The Duttons and Mr. Raiph E liott made their way through the crowd out of the court

room. Peter Martin followed behind, his arms full of law books. In spite of the fact that all the Yoakumites were watching them, Miss E hel and Mr. Elliott whispered had nothing to do with the matter in hand, and laughed a great deal, and looked at one another in a way that seemed to indicate which he had brought. It was all in vain; that the "understanding" between them was now perfectly clear .- Charles Dwight Willard, in Argonaut.

### MADE HIS HAIR GRAY.

A Thrilling Account of the Bloody Cu ter Massacre.

Well, I don't mind telling you the story though I seldom repeat it, as the memories calls up are the most painful that can ever come to me. One year ago I was down in the B'g Horn country, where I had gone pectation of rising again very soon. His early in the spring, along with fifteen companions, who, like myself, had been raised here in Montana, to enlist as scouts in the United States army. The Indians had been up to all sorts of deviltry and scouts were in demand. In that month I passed through a little bit more than I bargained for, and a a great deal more than I ever want to again. Hostile Indians had been gathering on the railroad all spring, and the department at Washington had given orders to bring them in or give them such a terrible licking that

they would come in voluntarily. To that end a big campaign was organized. On June 17 I was out scouting with a perty that discovered that Sitting Bull had yards of cloth to make him a full suit-coat, moved his headquarters from the Rosebud over into the larger valley of the Little Big Horn, the next stream to the west. Their ponies had eaten all the grass in the Rose bud, which was the cause of the change. As soon as we reported back to Terry he decided to send Custer, the head of the cavalry,

to "scout the trail." Custer was willing and ready, and immediately started on the trail with the Seven h cavalry. A battalion of the Second cavalry was offered him, as was also a battery of two field guns under Lieut. Low, but Custer wanted his own people, that he knew and had proved. He rode sixty miles in twentyfour hours, riding day and night, and Sunday morning, the 25th, we trotted in sight of a village in the valley of the Little Big

It was then that Custer divided his forces. He kept five companies with him, and then divided six between Mrj. Reno and Capt. Benteen, with the intention of partially surrounding the village and attacking at different points. I was in the division commanded by Custer himself. We galleped ahead every man eager for the desperate fight we knew was coming, but only when we came around the bloff at the ford, about the center of the village, did we realize the extent of i', and the unto'd numbers that were in waiting

Our commander took in the situation at a urge a basty attack on the lower end of the village. Before we had hardly turned our horses the firing began and Indians literally E hott rose slowly to his feet and stood a swarmed out of the brush. I saw my commoment before he began to speak. Finally panions fall out of their saddles in less get, without being seen, where it was so

From a gully up on the side of the bluffs I could in support of my client's case, yet swarmed all over the bluff where I was on," interrupted the judge, "let me the fact is painfully evident that my efforts secreted that day and the next morning, are large and I am respectable."

and several times I thought I was dis-

I was in that gully under the brush two

Out of the fifteen of us that had enlisted left, and two of them were with R-no. I thought I had about enough, and I left the command immediately on getting back to Fort Keegh and came back up here. After my release, through the appearance of Terry, and I had joined him, we followed the creek strongly entrenched with the remaining seven companies, all the ammunition and supplies. The story I heard from my companions and the soldiers who dared talk strongly impressed me with the needless sacrifice of Custer's command.

When Reno first made the attack it threw the Indians into the wildest excitement, as Custer had ca'culated it would, and a large portion of the village made hasty preparations to get out of the way and back to the He wrote a few words on the book before protection of the reservation; but his basty withdrawal before the scattering shots of a the latter after noting the words which he few old men and boys, which scared him into a panic, reassured the Indians. He bimself led the retreat and made no

> attempt to cover it. The column reshed pell-mell back to the stream and agross it. The Indians saw that he was scared to death, and rushed right up on both flanks of the column. Benny Hodgson and Donald McIntosh, two of the best loved and bravest officers of the regiment, tried to raily the men and face about and cover the retrea'.

What Custer expected of Reno was a bold. dashing charge into the heart of the village, but Reno had no dash to speak of. Had he obeyed orders I firmly believe a panic would have resulted to the Indians, and the outcome would have been an entirely different story. Yes, I know Reno was whitewashed by a court martial, but I know, and the soldlers under him know, that he was guilty of the most arrant cowardice and direct disobedience of orders on that fearful day .-

### The Largest Man Living.

Interview in Chicago Times.

The Martinville correspondent of the Chicago Times says Indiana now lays claim to the beaviest man in the world in the person of John Hanson Craig, of Danville, Hendricks county.

Mr. Craig was born in Iowa City, Ia., in 1855. While quite small his parents removed to Kentucky, where they lived until John was about 13 years old. At birth he weighed eleven pounds. When eleven months old his weight was seventy-seven pounds. From this time on his gain in flesh was phenomen: I. At the age of two years his weight was 206 pounds. During 1858 his parents took him to New York city and entered him as a contestant in the bady show inaugurated by P. T. Barnum, and he was awarded a cash prize of \$1,000 as the largest and heaviest child on exhibition. At the age of 5 years his weight had increas-

ed to 302 pounds. During the next six years his weight increased to 405 pounds. The following eight years his weight increased 196 pounds, causing him to tip the beam at 601 pounds. At the age of twenty-five his weight was 425; at twenty-seven it had increased to 758 pounds. During the next year he gained 34 pounds, making his weight at the age of twentyeight 792. From that time on his weight has been gradually increasing untill be now

tips the scale at 907 pounds. Mr. Craig has never been ill a day in his life, is a very delicate eater, is not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and does not uso

tobacco in any form. Mr. Craig stands six feet five inches in his stocking feet and measures eight feet four inches at the bigs. It requires forty-one vest and pantloons-and it takes thee pounds of yarn to make bim a pair stockings, He laughingly says the cows always smile when they see him going to a shoe shop to teave his measure for a pair of boots, as i will take a whole side to make him a pair.

He wears No 12 boots. The father of Mr. Craig was a very smill man, weighing from 115 to 120 pounds; his mother was a small woman, not weighing over 110 or 115 pounds. His great great grandfather, on his mother's side, was the first governor of Vermont, Gov. Chittenden, and was born in Ireland. His grandfather, Dr. Hanson Catlett, was assistant surgeongeneral of the United States for thirty-five years, and died in the government service at East Liberty, Pa. He was a native of Eng-

On his father's side Mr. Craig's grandfather was a native of Scotland. His grandmother was a German, having been born in Frankfort. Mr. Craig is a first consin to William P. Hepburn, at the present time solicitor for the United States treasury.

### The Shah's Sons-in-Law.

The Shah of Persia won't stand any foolishness on the part of his sons-inlaw. They can't move into the palace and board free, with the use of the library and bath-room thrown in. They can't consume his wines and cigars and ise his horses without compensation. glance, and I and five others were ordered He only marries a daughter to a very to attempt to make our way to Reno and rich man, and as soon as the ceremon is over he immediately confiscates hi property. That is the kind of man the Shah is. Then they have to go to work and try to build up another fortune. There is nothing the Shah likes better than to see his sons-in-law hustlen around to make a living .- Texas Sift-

> There is a large coinage of good stories about Hon. Hannibal Hamlin up in Maine, and this is one of them: In his earlier days, at a certain caucus in Hampden, the only attendants were himself and a citizen of very large stature. Mr. Hamlin had some resolu tions to pass which began by repre senting that they were presented to "large and respectable" gathering o voters. "Hold on," cried the other man; "we can't pass that, for it ain" true! It ain't a large and respectable caucus! There's only two of us.' keep still, brother!" commanded the wily Hannibal; "it's all right, for you

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NERVE DEVELOPMENT. Baby's Body Is a Machine Capable of Ad-Only recently have we known any vantageous Application.

of Nightingale. Only within the last few years has the science of pædiatrics arisen. Formerly the baby was dosed just like his elder, and if he lived well and good; if not, the will of the Lord be done! The fact that reactions to disease and to drugs in the young organism vary from those of the same disease in the adult had received no recognition. Even the sick baby was not understood and much less the well one. Science has now, however, awakened to the fact that the baby is not completely developed when it is born. Dr. Brown calls our attention to the fact that the newborn baby is blind, and not only blind but deaf. We know that the baby is born with aimless motions and that true intention is rather a late development. Yet the baby has very perfect little muscles. The little hand is complete, every muscle is there with its glistening tendon, its blood vessels and nerves. ready for use. The failure does not apparently lie in the hand itself. It is rather to be accounted for by the fac that many at least of these nerves have no continuation beyond the spinal cord. Hence, whlle they can serve for reflex motions they lack any complete connection with the brain What now happens is the shooting down from the part of the brain delegated for the control of these muscles of a transparent thread-like fiber, or bundles of fibers, to join or at least to com municate with these nerves which have terminated in the cord. Even with the completion of the tract, however, the line is not open for communication. It is still in the condition of an uninsulated telegraph wire. Impulses will be debut with the Major on the run what could flected all along the line. This is the condition of much of the nervous system of the child at birth. It is almost. but not quite, ready for use. Gradually the transparent nerve strands now become white by the addition of a fatty material called myeline, which forms a

protecting sheath when the nerve is steady for conduction. It is a curious fact that this development waits for the stimulus of need. Not until the light strikes the retina of the eye do we have a completion of the sight mechanism. The same is true of sound, touch and muscular control. It is probably true that as adults we have not the mechanism for actions which we have never tried. There is hence a truth in the complaint "I can't do this or that." There is also, however, truth in in the rejoinder "You can if you try." With the intention new tracts develor or the old mechanism becomes endowed

with new powers. A little more thought given to the management of the body might result in its benefit. The body is a machine capable of advantageous application or the

### STAGE REALISM

A Star Who Is Fired On for His Acting, Is Forced to Explain. 'We were playing in a small town, back in the seventies," said a theatrical man to a Denver Republican reporter 'when our leading heavy man had rather a tough experience. All the miners were in the theater. Well, the heavy man had been persecuting a poor maiden through two acts. In the third act he came to the powerful scene of the play. 'At last,' he said. 'I have you in my power, and nothing on earth an save you. I, who was the slave, am now the master.' So saying, he ad-

vanced towards his trembling victim. Mercy! she moaned "'Mercy!' he retorted. 'You had no

nercy for me and I will have none for "At this moment a gruff voice was heard from the gallery: 'You blamed varmint, I'll settle with you.' There vas a crack of a pistol and a bullet whizzed near the heavy man. 'Plug the son of a gun, boys, continued the voice. and a shower of bullets saluted the stage

villain. He didn't stop long, but fled from the stage. "In the wing he met the stage manager, who was white with anger. 'You have broken up the scene,' he

" 'Well?' "Go back to the stage, sir, and wait for your exit.'

'I guess not.' "'I tell you I won't have a man in my company who is so easily disconcerted Go on with the scene, or you leave the company to-morrow.' 'That was serious. To be stranded in that forsaken town was calculated to

make the heavy man appreciative. 'I'll go back,' he said. "He tore off his wig just before going on, and, stepping down to the footlights with an injured expression of coun-

tenance. he said: " 'Ladies and gentlemen (there were no ladies there, but that didn't matter). with your kind permission I will resume the scene. Before doing so, however, I want to call your attention to the fact that the young lady and myself are merely acting parts. In reality we are the best of friends. I bear you no illwill for your display of heroic chivalry. I trust, however, that you will curb you generous sentiments, for if you should hit me the play would be interrupted. If any of the gentlemen will meet me after the show at McCarty's they will

find out I am not a bad fellow. "Loud cheers greeted this speech and the play was resumed."

Some Amusing Answers. The school examiners in South Africa seem to get a selection of quite as amusing answers as any that stand to the account of the scholars in our own ele mentary schools. Here are a few speci-"The day is longer in summer owing to expansion by the heat." "The upper course of a river is where it travels up country, the middle course is where it goes on a level." "Once a year we have the whole bright side of the sun turned toward us, then it is summer The sun is in the solstice, and stands still." "A bar is a piece of iron across a river mouth. It prevents navigation and has to be cut through with a steam

edge." -A matter-of-fact postmaster in small town in Arkansas recently wrote to the Post-Office Department stating that one of the citizens had recently entered the office armed with a Winchester rifle, and pointed it at the postmaster in a threatening manner. closed his telegram with the words: "Send instructions." Colonel Whitfield, the First Asssistant, tersely replied by quoting the words of the well-known refrain: "Johnny, get your

HIS VIEWS ABOUT IT.

Legislature Makes a Bad Bresk, A few years ago a gentleman who had thing about what was going on under received a nomination in his county for the baby's skin, writes a correspondent the State Legislature was billed with other prominent speakers to open the campaign in a rousing mass-meeting at the county seat.

ile was, according to the American He seldom glanced at a newspaper. this Beecher-Tilton trial."

For an instant the orator was nonlussed. He knew no more about the matter than an Ashantee chief. He felt that a critical moment in his career had arrived. It was necessary that an anwer should be made promptly. Gathering himself to his full height he calmly urveyed his audience, and then said I have not thoroughly studied the uestion, but I think if the people want they ought to be allowed to have it." For an instant there was silence, then the applause was deafening, but the orator failed to secure a seat in the Legislature.

### AN ENGINEER'S TALE.

Speeding His Locomotive at the Command of an Armed Mania Tom Loftus, the stalwart Fort Worth engineer, dropped in at the Windsorthe other day and related a thrilling experience of his life in the cab to a Denver Republican reporter. Tom ran train in Missouri. When the James and Younger banditti were lively Tom carried a regular arsenal in his engine ab. It was a bitter cold night on the ceasion in question, and the big enineer was at the throttle on the west

ound limited express for Kansas City. engineer and then at the fireman.

'Open that throttle wide," was the tern response. The command was obeved and the train dashed along with such speed that in rounding a sharp curve the supposed train robber was brown off his feet to the floor of the cab. Loftus immediately seized and disarmed him Then he shook him like

a rat and slowed down the train. At this juncture a slim man wearing a tin star on his breast and frightened Ilmost to death appeared at the door of the baggage-car and shouted in a frightened tone to Loftus to not hurt the pposed Jesse James. Creeping over he tender the slim man explained that he man was a patient on his way to the

Bought Nine Years Ago. "The nerviest woman I have yet enountered was here this morning," confided a clerk in a State street shop to a Chicago News reporter. "She came nere with a small parcel and the remark

"I told her I would ask Mr. X-, the head of the department, in relation to it and notwithstanding that nine years elapsed between the purchase and return, he took the goods back and re funded the money.

she probably picked up this piece of trimming. didn't want it, you know, but she thought it was a bargain and bough it. They say fashion repeats itself every seven years. In this instance it was

wearing the latest millinery abominaion-a plaid velvet yachting cap. The dry-goods firm was ahead twenty ents by the transaction, but oh! how did that original purchaser ever man

Some years ago two farmers of Poll

There is a tree at Athens, Ga., which is a property holder. In the early par stands was owned by Colonel W. E Jackson, who took great delight in watching its growth and enjoying it shade! In his old age the tree had the thought of its being destroyed by those who would come after him was so

An Eloquent Candidate for the State

There he lies in r Peeping in at chi Opening wide his Full of wonder an Though the tende Yet he reigns a v Clad in garments He will take his r branes his white Not a fly must d Not a willful foo

Tribune, an eloquent speaker on questions in the abstract, logical in argument, profound in history, but woefully ignorant of the current news of the day. was at a time when the celebrated Beccher-Tilton trial was in progress, yet it is doubted if the candidate had ever read that there were such persons living. The day arrived and with it an immense throng of the sturdy yoemen of the country. The orator, as usual, began to descant upon agricultural grievances. He went from one proposition to another until his listeners became tired. His eloquence was wasted and there was a disposition to chaff him. Finally, a man with a stentorian voice shouted: "What we want to know, and know explicitly, is how you stand on

Suddenly Loftus heard a creaking ound back of the engine. He turned and poked into the barrel of a gleaming reolver, behing which stood a deternined-looking man. The stranger also covered the fireman. At once visions of train robbers flashed across the engineer's mind. The stranger did not utter syllable, but stood silently near the rake, pointing his revolver first at the 'What do you want?" queried Loftus.

insane asylum at Fulton.

ONE WOMAN'S NERVE.

She Asked to Exchange Some Trimmings

use it." "I unfastened the wrapping and discovered this piece of trimming, which upposed she bought within a few days but you could have knocked me over with a feather when I read on the checks the date 1881.

"Some bargain day in the dreamy ong ago," continued the chatty clerk

nine, for that style is again in vogue. The price on the check was \$1.60. Carefully brushing the trimming, the clerk labeled it \$1.80 and threw it among a lot of passementerie. I dallied around for about ten minutes, keeping my eye opon the famous bargain and was re warded by seeing it purchased by a gun chewing woman of about thirty-five

age to keep the check intact for nine rears?

Mixed Relationships

County, Ia., lost their wives by death. They naturally felt lonesome, and due time began to think a second wife in each household would be a most ex-cellent addition thereto. They were neighbors and friends, and each had a family of children, including one more grown daughters. After careft consideration, each took the other daughter as his second wife. Through these marriages children were born each. These children now reside i Polk County. What was the relation ship between the two men and their wives, and in what relationship did the children stand to each other and to the old folks? The old farmers were fathers-in-law to each other and also sonsin-law to each other. Who will carry out the relationships of the mothers and their children?

of the century the land on which reached magnificent proportions, as repugnant that he recorded a deed con veying to it all land within a radius of

eight feet of it.

Realize it if you come He will pay us mo May be not?" a vo Whispers rudely. Kiss our darling in Let us hope, and f —Mrs. M. A. Kid IN PUBLIC V

Dec.

Heavily about his

Not a whisper—so Let the house be

He is up! Our er

Get his rattle—ge Do his bidding, fa

Aunt and uncle

Let him feed, our

Let him not a mor

All his wants anti

When "our baby"

TO OU

"What class of m was the query of a Star reporter to Ch black at the Gibso guess drummers. I come in after makin they would get clea up, and hand me a

the change. I tell too good for a drumm a dandy sale. Some get the meaner the commercial traveler every time. And the customers of gentle Governor Foraker co a good shine, pays fo satisfied. Sometimes come in who objects t thinks a nickel enou and argue the case t takes nearly a dime's to get around some m Sometimes men

cluded in the board

paying for it. I hav in here, walk up to their feet, get out a blacking-box, and their own shoes. W ing paralyzed at their o get up on the cha way. I had a fellow day, and when I saw ing my brushes rubbi told him to put it dov declared he would him to go ahead and ing out for my own he changed his mir are 'purty' well she wear 'purty' nice sl towels are used here or four hundred. to change them after Why, I've seen m

walk up and down ti

clean towel and then perspiration and dir They will wipe and towel, and then wir just to see how much course that towel ha No, they don't the the dirt off; they how much dirt t on the towel. They How many men c wash are guests at the here often. Regular l These bum politicians the worst. Got a gall they? We stand 'em and then run 'em ou come in here who carr done nearly every day the hair brushes and with rings, just hooke carry them away. Wh

who come in here who

the wash-stand if it wi

"There are fellers w soap until they come i sometimes we don't se gone. Then a good balf wash. They wil on their bands and fac off on the towel. A m the other day, set d opened it, took out his ing and proceeded to s self. I told him I than he could. Well. and finished the jobof it, too; and then h him off nicely all over the same as though I shoes, and then he wa fellow, wasn't he? Bu the towels fly when th the hotel is crowded. night, when they come races all dusty and beg

"Then we have to h

towels. But they're pay. I'll bet this is wash-room in town. wash here in a day th town. It's right he busiest streets, in town, and no trouble can get a good shine. utes they can go o men. A good wash There, see that fellow off; never wash; that up, but down she Charley and his part day long, taking dow towels, rubbing off th wash-stands, taking t water, emptying the ing the wash-room ing place in town." the wash-rooms of al hotels of the city and conditions existing an of complaints. Little Daisy Parks

to her country unc what a lovely play splendid wide field "No, child, that i weed." "But just see the yellow oranges lying

"No, dear, those ar

"Well, then, look :

lovely ripe cherries. "Those are nothing my pet." Daisy (with tears Mamma, you look a

every thing. Next saying Uncle Georg George at all; but tramp.-Puck.

TO OUR BABY.

There he lies in regal state Peeping in at childhood's gate, Opening wide his azure eyes, Full of wonder and surprise; Though the tenderest, sweetest thing, Yet he reigns a years kinn. Vet he reigns a very kingread in garments of the best, He will take his royal rest!

Softest lawn, and richest lace Flutters round his dimpled face Drapes his white and baby arm-Not a fly must do him harm, Not a willful foot must tread Heavily about his bed; Not a whisper—scarce a breath; Let the house be still as death.

He is up! Our embryo king; Get his rattle-get his ring; Do his bidding, father, mother, Aunt and uncle, sister, brother; Let him feed, our youthful Hector On the richest, sweetest nectar Let him not a moment wait, All his wants anticipate.

When "our baby" grows a man-Realize it if you can—
He will pay us more than double
For our daily care and trouble;
"May be not?" a voice unkind Whispers rudely. Never mind; Kiss our darling in his nest— Let us hope, and for the best.—Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in N. Y. Weekly.

### IN PUBLIC WASH-ROOMS.

"What class of men pay you best?" was the query of a Cincinnati Times-Star reporter to Charley, the fat bootblack at the Gibson House, "Well, I guess drummers. I have had drummers come in after making a good sale, and they would get cleaned up and shined up, and hand me a quarter and refuse the change. I tell you there's nothin' too good for a drummer when he's made a dandy sale. Some men the more they get the meaner they get, but not you commercial traveler. He's a dandy every time. And then I have regular customers of gentlemen about town. Governor Foraker comes in. He wants a good shine, pays for it, and goes away satisfied. Sometimes we have a man ome in who objects to paying ten cents, thinks a nickel enough, and will stand and argue the case with you. Why, it takes nearly a dime's worth of blacking to get around some men's feet.

ometimes men think this is in cluded in the board, and insist on not paying for it. I have bad men come in here, walk up to the stand, cock up their feet, get out a brush, open the blacking-box, and proceed to shine their own shoes. When I get over being paralyzed at their gall I tell them get up on the chair and I'll blacken their shoes; that I make my living that way. I had a fellow do that on me one lay, and when I saw he was about ruining my brushes rubbing the mud off, I sold him to put it down, and he did, and declared he would report me. I told him to go ahead and report. I was looking out for my own property. I guess he changed his mind. Cincinnatians are 'purty' well shod as a rule. They wear 'purty' nice shoes. How many towels are used here in a day? Three or four hundred. Sometimes we have to change them after once using.

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"Why, I've seen men come in here walk up and down till they saw a good, clean towel and then stand and wipe the perspiration and dirt off their faces. They will wipe and then look at the towel, and then wipe again and look. just to see how much dirt comes off. Of course that towel has to come down. No, they don't think of washing the dirt off; they want to see how much dirt they can get, off on the towel. They take a dry wash. How many men come in bere to wash are guests at the hotel? Not half of 'em. Why, we've put men out of here often. Regular loafers, you know. the worst. Got a gall? Well, baven't they? We stand 'em as long as we can and then run 'em out. Why, fellers me in here who carry off soap. That's done nearly every day. Before we had the hair brushes and combs fastened with rings, just hooked on, they used to earry them away. Why, there are fellers who come in here who would carry off the wash-stand if it wasn't fastened.

"There are fellers who never see any soap until they come in here, and then cometimes we don't see it when they're gone. Then a good many men don't balf wash. They will just wet the dirt on their hands and face, and then rub it off on the towel. A man came in here the other day, set down his sachel. opened it, took out his brush and blacking and proceeded to shine 'em up himelf. I told him I could do it better than he could. Well, he 'reckoned not,' and finished the job-made a good one of it, too; and then he had me brush him off nicely all over, and paid me just the same as though I had blacked his shoes, and then he walked away. Funny fellow, wasn't he? But you ought to see he towels fly when the races are on and the hotel is crowded, and especially at night, when they come back from the races all dusty and begrimed from head

"Then we have to hustle up the clean towels. But they're good fellows to pay. I'll bet this is the most popular wash-room in town. Bet more men wash here in a day than at any place in town. It's right here on one of the busiest streets, in the center of the own, and no trouble to drop in. Then there is hot and cold water, and they can get a good shine, and in five minutes they can go out again like new men. A good wash braces a man up. There, see that fellow. Wipe the dirt off: never wash: that towel was just put up, but down she comes," and so harley and his partner kept going all day long, taking down and hanging up towels, rubbing off the splashed marble wash-stands, taking the soap out of the water, emptying the bowls and keeping the wash-room the "slickest-look ng place in town." The reporter visited he wash-rooms of all the other leading notels of the city and found the same onditions existing and the same order of complaints.

Little Daisy Parks (on her first visit to her country uncle)-Oh, mamma, what a lovely place! Look at that splendid wide field full of beautiful flowers.

"No, child, that is common white

"But just see the piles of great, big, yellow oranges lying in the grass." 'No, dear, those are pumpkins." "Well, then, look at the trees full of

lovely ripe cherries." "Those are nothing but red leaves

Daisy (with tears in her eyes)-Mamma, you look at the mean side of every thing. Next thing, you'll be saying Uncle George is not Uncle George at all; but some horrid old

THE BELLES OF ROME. it Required an Army of Slaves to Make Their Morning Toilet.

A writer in the Jenness-Miller Magazipe describes as follows the morning soilet of a Roman lady: According to testimony, which is searcely to be dis puted, the sun could never have show apon a less lovely object than a Roman lady in the days of the Cæsars, when she opened her eyes in the morning, for before she opened her eyes a great deal had to be done. When she retired to rest her face had been covered with a plaster composed of bread and ass milk, which had dried during the night nours, and, consequently, presented in the morning an appearance of cracked chalk. The purpose of the ass' milk was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but to renovate the lungs, and so strong was that belief in the officacy of the specific that some energetic ladies bathed themselves in it seventy imes in the course of a single day. Ino, says Poppæa, the favorite wife of Nero never set out on a journey without take ing in her train whole herds of she asses, that she might bathe whenever he pleased to do so.

The plaster of paris bust having weak ened in the morning in a cracked condition, it was the office of a host of female slaves to mature it into perfect beauty To clear the field for further operations the first of these gently washed away with lukewarm milk the already crum bling mask, and left a smooth face to be colored by more recondite artists. The slave whose vocation it was to paint the cheeks delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The apparent ofensiveness of this operation was dimin shed by a certain number of scented lozenges, which if the slave neglected to take she suffered corporal punishment.

A precious article was the paint with which the Roman domina was beautified; it was well worthy the case o ivory and rock crystal in which it was preserved. The principal ingredient in the red paint was a moss, known by the name of a fucus, which is still to be found on the Mediterranean coast. The cheeks having been perfected the eye lashes and eyebrows came in for their share of attention, and a third slave lyed them with a black mixture, which hough called fuligo, was no common oot, but composed of choice materials. These blackened evebrows and evelashes are absolutely indispensable it the domina aspires in the slightest de gree to the character of a beauty.

The curatress of the evebrows was followed by the tooth-brusher, who not only performed the office which this title implies, but handed to her mistress some mastich from the Isle of Chios, a specific chewed every morning to preserve the teeth from decay. Even the teeth were not already in the head of the lady, but had to be inserted by the dexterous slave, the mastich was

still chewed to keep up appearance. All this work done, was not the dom ina beautiful? Yet the most important operations had still to be performed the hair had still been unconsidered And be it observed, that although black ness was essential to the evebrow of the Roman belle, it was otherwise with her hair, which was to be decidedly golden A whole division of female slaves wa devoted to its decoration. The chief of them rubbed it over and over again with a golden ointment, till the head com peted with the brightness of the rising

The polish thus laid on, two handy craftswomen moved to simultaneous activity. One, armed with curling-irons produced an infinity of rings and ringlets; another squirted through her teeth a variety of essences upon the love head. Lastly came a skillful negress who achieved the more important curls, and, twisting the back hair into a large round knot, secured it with a pin eight inches long, carved with the most exquisite art. To these several servants Herr Asmus, the German antiquarian, who has greatly aided us in bringing so many detaits within the compass of a small cabinet picture, gives the prettiest names in the world. The asses' milkmaid he calls Scapion, the painter of the cheeks is Phiale, the eyebrows are dyed by Stimmi, the golden ointment is rubbed in by Nape, Calamis holds the tongs. the lips of Psechas are the living fountains whence proceed the essences, and the handy negress is Cypassis.

Of stays-those modern implements of self-torture-the domina knows nothing, nor would she have put them on if they had been perfectly familiar to her, for she does not believe in the beauty of a slender waist. Over a short "tunic" is flung the "stola," which is itself a long tunic reaching to the feet, with sleeves that cover half the upper part of the arm. When the opening in the stola has been closed with the aid of brooches, when embroidered, gray-colored shoes have been put on, when the arms are encircled by golden snakes with ruby eyes, when the cars are weighed with pearls when the fingers are loaded with rings and when a comb or two has been inserted in the hair, the lady is completely attired for in-doors, presenting the strongest possible contrast to the belle of the present day, and suggesting the suspicion that if the beautiflers are loomed to hard work the dressers almost enjoy a sinecure.

. THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

it Does Not Make Woman's Life Easier Nor Her Labor Lighter. Whenever a woman enters the political arena she sacrifices that charm of womanhood, delicacy of manner, which can not be kept pure under the coarser contaminating influences, observes the Des Moines (Ia.) Register. We do not assert that politics is in every degree degrading to woman, but we do think it not elevating; neither do we think vomen wield the purifying influence at the polls suffrage advocates claim. We have not observed a case in years of observation where the voice of woman s felt in the primaries, the conventions or as representatives, either municipal or executive, though a single female delegate to a county convention may be an exception. The better class of women care little for the ballot or political nonors, feeling that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," that the mother who gives to her State half a dozen manly votes accomplishes more for her country's good than the woman who neglects home, children and duties to voice the sentiments of women who never knew nor can know the meaning

of motherhood, love, or home. Women

as a mass do not pine for the ballot, and

were it left to the ladies of Wyoming to

decide woman suffrage would be lost by

a large majority. While its influence

is not degrading to the lords of creation,

yet we can not learn that they are particularly purified by meeting mother, wife and sister at the polls; and there are but few men, while they might not dare to openly express it, but privately feel a disgust at the thought of those they have always held up as emblems of purity becoming contaminated with

Woman, as an official candidate, will pander to the low and degrading to secure votes just as men do! Is this elevating or purifying? The condition of woman is no better, nor is life made easier, or labor lighter, where she has a right to vote. The woman who performs her natural labors-be they in the home or outside as a toiler-if she at the same time keeps herself informed in all that interests her as a duty socially and po-litically, must accomplish more than the strong man, and by harder work. Man has accorded to woman equal rights superior to those of the ballot; she may walk side by side with him in the battle of life; she may even outstrip him, as there is no avenue not now open to the woman who wishes to enter the professional arena against her male competi-

..... deserges appoie ...... inca appear The true woman who would make the most of her every God-given attribute asks not for the ballot, but for love and home, where the carols of babyhood are sung to the sweetest of babies, where home is heaven, and where the weary husband may find rest and aching hearts sympathy.

### WAYS OF CROCODILES.

Some of the Saurian's Habits are Ex-

ceedingly Interesting. As Artemus Ward says: "The crocodile is not handsome, but he has a very open countenance;" and some of the habits of this animal, as lately described by M. Voeltzkow, in Nature, are exceeding interesting. Traveling in Wituland he obtained, in January last, seventy-nine new-laid eggs of the animal, from a nest which was five or six paces from the bank of the Wagogona, a tributary of the Ooi in East Africa. For a space of some eighteen feet in diameter, a spot had been cleared of plants in a circle, apparently by the crocodile having wheeled around several times. A few branches had been laid here and there, but there was no nest-building proper. The nest (so-called) lay open to the sun, with the exception of a couple of bushes at one part. Four pits dug in the hard, dry ground, about two feet obliquely down, held the eggs, about eighty-five or ninety in number, including those broken in digging out. The natives told the traveler that the crocodile, having selected and prepared a spot, makes a pit in it that day, and lays about twenty or twenty-five eggs in it, which it covers with earth. Next day it makes a second pit, and so on. From the commencement it remains in the nest, and it sleeps there till the hatching of the young, which appear in about two months, when the heavy rain period sets in. The egg-laying occurs only once in the year, about the end of January or beginning of February. M. Voeltzkow disturbed the crocodile on its eggs, and saw it drop into the water; but from the look he got of it it seemed to be the Crocodilus vulgaris, so common in East Africa.-Demorest's Magazine.

Slept in a Life-Preserver.

An amusing instance illustrates the extreme of overcarefulness which some steamboat trips. A young woman who and she replied that her sleep was disturbed because she had not got used to the life-preserver, which prevented her getting into an easy position. It turned out that she had fastened one of these bulky contrivances round her body on retiring for the night, and, imprisoned in its folds, she had become black and blue from the pressure of its hard canvas covering upon her. This example of extreme precaution in the use of lifepreservers is a striking commentary on the need of ampler directions for their application.

Justice and Ex-Clown. Dan Rice, the old-time clown, is pass ing his summer in New York, and looks as young and fresh as a boy from school. He lectures some nowadays, and knows how to give an interesting talk, says the New York World. Occasionally he meets venerable person who laughed at his jokes and grimaces nearly fifty years ago, and who recalls his grand old educated horse Excelsior, over which Dan himself has shed many a One day a United States justice shook hands with him on the rear of a Broadway car. "Uncle Dan," said the justice, "you don't know me, and this is the first time in my life that I have ever spoken to you, but when I was a boy I crawled under your tent to see you, got caught by a canvas man, and had powdered resin sprinkled all over my hair." The justice and the ex-clown had a great laugh over the in

Compliment to His Dog. A very delicate compliment was lately pestowed by a dog-lover upon the intel-

ligence of his Skye terrier. The owner of the dog was sitting in his office, apperently alone, when an acquaintance entered. "Glad to find you alone," said the visitor, "because I have a confidential communication to make to you which no one else must hear." "Hold on a minute, 'said the other, checking him and then he called out: "Here, Spot! A small terrier crawled out from under the table, wagging his tail. 'Go out, Snot," said his master. The dog went out. "Now, then," said the owner, "you may go on with your confidential communication. We are alone."

Trees 650 Feet Tall. Prof. Fred G. Plummer, the civil en gineer of Tacoma, says: "I have been all over this country and have the best collection of the flora to be found anywhere. What do you think of these trees 650 feet high? They are to be found that high in the unsurveyed townships near the foot of Mount Tacoma. and what is more I have seen them and made an instrumental measurement of a number with that result. There are lots of trees near the base of Mount Tacoma whose foliage is so far above the ground that is impossible to tell to what family they belong except by the bark. Very few people know or dream of the im mensity of our forest growth. I wish that some of our large trees could be sent to the world's fair at Chicago. We could send a flag pole, for instance, 300 or 400 feet long."-Olympia Tribune.

\* ADVERTISING PAYS.

The wise in the business world have for many ages availed themselves of the science of advertising, says the Washington Star. One of the most ancient modes of attracting public patronage was by means of public criers long before the age of printing. The mediaval criers used to carry a horn with which to fix the attention of the people when about to make a proclamation or publication. They formed a well organized body in France as early as the twelfth century. Under a charter from Louis VII. they were entitled to a penny for every time they blew their horns, and could force themselves upon tavernkeepers to cry their wares under a gen-eral statute. They at a very early period formed themselves into a corporation, and in 1258 obtained from Philip Augustus favorable statutes of the most yrannical kind. In England the public criers appear

to have been a National institution at an early period. They cried all kinds of goods, and were sworn to tell "truly and well to the best of their ability and power." After awhile the bell-man or town crier was appointed for the benefit of the community at large. In most of the country towns of Great Britain, and even in London, there are still bell-men and parish criers, though their offices are little more than sinecures. The provincial crier's duties are of the most varied description, and relate to objects lost or found, sales by public auction or private contract, weddings, christenings or funerals.

But the bell-man as a means of advertising has seen his last days. Nearly three-quarters of a century ago in England wagons were driven through the streets surmounted by revolving turrets, on which were painted flaming announcements of coming events, and men on horseback rode up and down the principal thoroughfares with great billboards strapped on either side of them

to attract public attention. The first regular newspaper, The Certain News of This Present Week, published in London in 1622, contained no advertisements; but in 1683 advertisements appeared in something like the present form in the Mercurius Politicus. Books were the articles earliest advertised. The great plague in London brought forth the first medical advertisements. In 1700 Addison, reviewing the advertisements of his time, speaks of their "cuts and figures." The London Times was established in 1788, but did little to reduce advertising to a system, but demonstrated its value and importance. The first American daily journal, the Independent Gazette, of New York, 1787, in its second year contained thirty-four advertisements. From that time on the growth of American advertising developed the fact that extensive advertising was a legitimate necessity to trade. The other great metropolitan papers founded since 1833 have greatly popularized advertising. A special feature adopted about this time was "business notices" and 'special notices," commanding high prices. \*\*

The demand for systematic advertise ment became so great that about 1828 the first "advertising agency" in America was established. The business has so grown that now for a single firm to advertise to the amount of \$200,000 a year excites little surprise. But these agencies are too slow for great modern persons exhibit in their eagerness to avoid the danger of drowning while on almost daily. They employ an advertising expert as one of the personnel of was a passenger with some friends on their establishments, whose only duty one of the steamers leaving Boston for a | it is to prepare advertisements for the Maine city was asked in the morning newspapers. Besides the advertising whether she had a comfortable night, agencies there are now "engraving con panies" devoted entirely to furnishing pictorial cuts for advertisements. "Printer's ink," used as synonymous with advertising, has become recognized as an essential to success in the commercial world. An advertising expert ranks as an artist and commands a corresponding salary. It is not merely in the enumeration of wares and goods that he excels, but in the "fine line drawing" of seasonable hints and attractive suggestions.

### A RUSSIAN ROMANCE.

A Widower Refuses to Part with the Body of His Wife. A romantio story, strange if true, is published, says Gilignani, of a wealthy Russian gentleman living in his own house on the banks of the Seine, who, for the last ten years, has kept in a box in a private room the embalmed body of his young wife. She was murdered a few days after marriage, and her sorrowing husband obtained the Czar's permission to take her body away with him. The discovery was made by the prying propensities of the cook left in charge of the house during the temporary absence of her master. There is a curious side to the story, which, if true, will need explanation. How was it that a police commissary, being informed of the discovery of a corpse in the house of a rich foreigner, should have left it there and simply written to the owner of the house for information? Those gentlemen do not generally hesitate about making even forcible entries into houses in which they even suspect there is something they ought to know, see or take possession of. The law of France forbids absolutely the keeping of a dead body in any place but a cemetery. The Russian gentleman hopes to obtain special permission from high quarters to remain the custodian of his beloved relic-If not he threatens to leave the coun-

try rather than part with it.

Color of Natural Wool. There are certain fallacies abroad concerning the proper color of natural wool, and of natural silk, too, for that matter, so that a furnisher is very often compelled to keep his "natural" wool underwear of a decided gray color, and his "natural" silk ditto of a rich salmon pink, which he, furthermore, is expected to verify as being the natural color of the undyed thread, says the Clothier. Now, many a long hour's soak in the dve-tub do both silk and wool undergo to acquire the "natural" color demanded by the public, and the customer is now so used to the deception which his persistently false notion compels the manufacturer to practice, that he would not believe the real, undyed fabric to be genuine if he saw it.

Learning by Ear. Pupils who learn "by ear," without thought as to the meaning of things, contrive to afford a good deal of amuseuemt to their teachers. Recently teacher in the grammar school asked one of her boys: "What is the meaning of 'topaz?" "A topaz," said the boy, "is where the mules walk when they're drawing a canal-boat."

I think I can truly say that I saw in that region in one day more buffaloes than I have seen of cattle in all my life. I have seen the plain black with them for several days' journey as far as the eye could reach. They seemed to be coming northward continually from the distant plains to the Platte to get water, and would plunge in and swim across by

Buffalo Herds a Half Century Ago.

thousands—so numerous were they that they changed not only the color of the water, but its taste, until it was unfit to drink; but we had to use it. One night when we were encamped on the South Fork of the Platte, they came in such droves that we had to sit up and fire guns and make what fires we could to keep them from running over us and trampling us into the dust. We could hear them thundering all night long; the ground fairly trembled with vast approaching bands; and if they had not been diverted, wagons, animals and emigrants would have been trodden under their feet.-Gen. John Bidwell,

in Contury. The well-known millionaire, ex-Congressman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., says he solves many of his most per plexing business problems while in bed in the early morning hours. Commenting on the fact, he remarked that some one once told him that the late Commo dore Vanderbilt had said: "Young men talk about getting up early in the morn ing to go to work. While they are puzzling themselves at their desks over business propositions I lie abed, think them over, and find the solution before go to the office." This confirms the onclusion of many others, that one's thoughts are clearer while he is in a recumbent position than at any other time This may arise in part from the fact that in the early morning the mind is rested, and one is usually free at that time from intrusion. Thus concentrated effort is facilitated.

Duties of Parents to Children One of the most important duties of a parent in bringing up a child is to pre vent the child from doing itself harm The child does not know, for instance, that unlimited sweets and sours injure the digestion and impair the teeth; the mother does know it, and it is her duty o have the child's supply of sweets and ours limited. The child does not know that the opportunity of getting knowldge at school, if neglected, is not likey to return, nor that its future happiess and success depend very much apon its improving the opportunities which its school now affords. The parents do know these things, and it is their duty to persuade, urge and, if necssary, to compel the child to study .-N. Y. Ledger.

Smoking and Cancers. Mouth cancers and eigar-smoking have been closely associated in the public mind since General Grant's death, but prominent Cincinnati physician, in a recent conversation upon the subject, said: 'The only cases of cancer of the tongue that I ever saw were of persons who never smoked. The majority of them were women and the half-dozen men who were afflicted were not confirmed smokers at all. I don't believe that smoking even in the most indirect way causes cancer of the tongue. In General Grant's case the public believed his disease was due to excessive smoking, but few physicians share that view."

Queer Facts About Goldfish Goldfish that swim in globes of water n our parlors are very sensible to changes in the weather, and an observant person may learn to rely on them to foretell the coming of a storm. At such imes the fish are restless. They dar about from place to place, and never re main long in one spot as in mild, pleasant weather. They may be taught, when kept in a large tank, to approach their attendant by ringing a bell. Another of their peculiarities is that they may be frozen in a lump of ice in De April. Although goldfish are now reared and kent as nots all over this country they were first brought here from China

### VARIETIES.

only thirty years ago. - N. Y. Sun.

NO NEED OF BRADSTREET. -Seaside Hotel Proprietor-I see you have given our finest suite of rooms to a man named Bilkins. Ar you sure he can pay the rates?

Clerk-Yes: he's immensely rion. Proprietor-How do know. Clerk-He is old and ugly, and his wife is young and pretty.

TEACHER (in Chinese mission)-I wonder now many of you know the meaning of "mercy?" (A I hands went up.) Very good. Now you, Chang, may give us an illustration of its meaning.

Chang - Melican lady give Chinee boy glishes to wash. One plate fell on floor: him blake in thousand fifteen pieces. Melican lady oly loud: "Oh, mercy!"

MRS. HAYSEED (on her first visit to town)-One would think that big store I was just in would do considerable business, but I suppose most of the crowd just tooks around and goes out again. My! Wasn't there a commotion when I bought something and said for it. Hostess-A commotion?

Mrs. Hayseed - Mercyl yes. Jest as quick as that clerk-girl got my money, she began yelling "Cash" like mad-and half a dezen litle boys came rushin' up to see it.

MABEL wanted more apple ple. "Ob, no." sa'd the mother, "so much will make you ill." Well," said Mabel, passing her plate, "give me 'nother piece and send for the doctor."

"Mamma," said Flossie, "I don't think the people who make dolls are very plous 'oause my dolls can't any of them knee down. I have to put them right flat on their stomachs to make them say their prayers." Bobby had been sent to dry a towel tefor the fire. "Is it done, mamma, when it's brown?" and just about that time mamm smelled the scorching linen and thought it

THE story is told of a fellow who had been painting the town red and who happened to can up against a bouse that had been painted very red that day also. The poor, tired, limber fellow had just wallowed all slong that wall for all he was worth before he discovered that it was the same color as bimself, "Now tesh lookee there! Jesh lookee (hie) there at them there sigebe. Bran' new (hie) shute. tesh ruined; tesh ruined. What the dickens (bie) d' they mean by painting a house an' then leave it standing outside that way (hie) afore it gets dry (bic) for people to spoul their (hic) good clothes on."

Ir is related of Russell Sage that while attending a meeting of one of the numerous

boards of directors of which he is a member a box of cigars was brought by order of a moderately well-to-do member of the board. The box was passed to Mr. Sage, who mechanically took out a cigar. Holding it to his nose he exclaimed:

"Ah, but that has a fine flavor. What do you pay for those cigars, Mr. ----?" "Only \$20 a box, 20 cents apiece," was the

"What?" cried the frugal Russell in a tone of intense disapproval, "twenty cents for a

And Mr. Sage walked over to the table on burying the hatchet. which the cigar box had been placed and

ton City recenily for a visit, tells a very funny story of her old mammy, Aunt Malindy, who accompanied her in town in the capacity of maid. It seems they went through the Corcoran art gailery during their stay, and every step of the way the elderly and provincial colored woman grew mare and more scandal ized by what she saw. Not one word was said, but by eloquent grunts and sighs her disapproval was manifested, until they engrew too deep for words. When they faced the Venus of Medici's naked loveliness and the Venus of Medici's naked loveliness and viewed the statuesque beauty of the Apollo of Belvidere, Malindy took on an ashy hue So thoughtfully was she polishing her sliverrimmed spectacles as they left the building, her mistress was moved to inquire whether she liked it all. "Yes'um," Aunt Malindy responded, cheerfully, "liked it well 'nough, only I'se powerful glad thar ain't none er my

You'LL have bard work to find a Maine father who values his boy at less than his weight in gold. Allowing, therefore, for the discount made to the trade, it would seem as though quotations were running a little low when "young uns" are swopped for two vear-old heifers.

Two years ago a Maine family found the wolf of want climbing in at the back window and therefore fed to the varmint the eldest boy; in other words, bound the youngster out to a neighboring farmer. Circumstances improved and last summer the father approached the farmer with an appeal for his son. But no.

"Just gettin' the boy so's he pays me suthin," said the farmer.

" His mother wants him." " So do L"

"Wal, tell yer what I'll do," at last said the inxlore parent, " I've got a handsome twoyear-old beifer and I'll swap even for the юу."

The farmer evidently saw an opportunity for profit for he closed the bargain.

FOR precoolty, irrepressibility and too of ter depravity, "Young America" in these days can hardly be surpassed. Here is a story told me yesterday. A little chap not yet eight years old, whose parents live on one of the fachionable streets, went, last week, to pay a visit to his grandmother. While there in rummaging through his grandmother's secretary, he came across a silver fifty-cent piece, and shortly afterward he was on hi way down town to invest his "find." He expended the whole amount for peanuts, and, upon his return, was enjoying them in the privacy of his chamber, when his grandmother put in an appearance.

"Why, Robble," she exclaimed, taking in the situation, "where on earth did you get all those peanuts?"

6 Rought 'am." was the renly "But where did you get the money?" "A gentleman I met on Maumee Stree

gave it to me." "Robbie, I don't believe you are telling me the truth," slowly said the old lady, looking her grandson in the eyes. "In fact, I a sure you are telling me a falsehood. A little

bird tells me that you are." The boy looked at her with a somewhat in-

oradulous expression. "Now come, Robbie, tell me where you got hat money?" "Well, why don't you ask your dicker

bird?" was the reply of the bad boy .- Adrian

MUSTN'T DOUBT ANYTHING IN THE BIBLE.-It was the custom of an old Southern darkey to have a class of twenty or so little boys to whom he used to give Bible lessons, generally on Sunday afternoon.

It was his practice to give cut on one Sunday the lesson to be prepared for the next. The old fellow was a little blind and a good bit deaf, and this fact induced the young fellows to put up a job on him. In the old boy's absence they glued two pages of the Bible together, and on the following Sunday sat expectant of how their little game would work. The old tutor put on his "specs" and giving a sympathetic glance at his class opened the Bible at the passage about Noah's ark and began to read.

He spelled out the lesson to the end of the page, "and Noah took with him into the ark one of every kind." and so on, " and one wife," and turning over continued, "she was 142 cubits long and fifty wide, built entirely of cypress wood and pitched inside and out. "Foah de Lawd's sake! What a woman!"

exclaimed the old darkey, glancing wonder ingly over the book at his grinning class. He paused and pondered over the wonderful dinensions of Nosh's wife for many minutes and then said: "Boys, we mustn't doubt anythin' the

book says, but take it as the other passage furder on, which says: 'We are fearfully and wonderfully made." "- Louisville Courter Tan horse reporter put on his hat this

norning and started out for something. "Where are you going?" inquired the city "To kill that telephone girl," was the blood-thirsty reply.

"What's the matter?" The horse reporter gasped for breath. "A few minutes ago," he answered hoarse

y, "I rang her up and asked her for the observatory, and she said that wire was engaged; then I asked for the race track, and she said that wire was engaged; then I asked for the arsenal, and she said that wire was engaged, then I asked for the White House and he said that wire was engaged."

"Well?" inquired the city editor, as the horse reporter stopped as if the occasion were too much for him.

"Oh, I beg your pardon. Then I became very, very sarcastic," resumed the horse reorter, "and I said to her in my most cutting namer, will you be kind enough, please to give me any wire that you have in stock which is not entirely preoccupied in the dis charge of its duties? Anything will do, so ong as it is a wire that is not engaged.' That is what I said to ber, and in a minute there was a whirr-re-rr at the telephone and a voice came faintly: 'Hello,' it said; 'hello, who wants the Government Insane Asylum?"

And the horse reporter hurried out to wresk his vengeance on the simple minded and in-

Whatever may happen to P. T. Barnum in the next world, he cannot complain that he has had no show in this.

Bill Nye says: "John L. Sullivan left this city yesterday, and now we feel at liberty to-say, without fear of consequences, that he is a pretty bar actor."

"Bahl" said the seaiskin sacque in the

front pew to the plush coat in the rear one, "you are a fraud." "Maybe," returned the plush, "but you're nothing but a skin."

of intense disapproval, "twenty cents for a clear of the second of the s

took a couple more of the cigars and put that "feed makes the breed," saying: "No amount or kind of food within reach of man could convert a Frenchman into an Englishman, or a Hoistein into a Jersey." The day will come in this country when the

man who carries a case under his arm and the man who carries an umbrella on his shoulder will be taken out and hit with a squash and hit hard enough to xill. Boy—Ain't it time to eat the good things?
Mother—Certainly not. You must wait until
your friends come. Boy—I guess they won't
come, 'cause I didn't invite them. I thought

I'd rather have it entirely exclusive A well-known politician was under discus-

"Oh, no-there ain't any favorites in this

family," soliloquized Johnny. "Ob, not I guess not! If I bite my finzer-naits I catch it over the knuckles. But the baby can est his whole foot, and they think it's just curning. The One She Longed for Never Came .-Aunt Jane—You shouldn't be so free with the gentlemen, Kate. Look at Miss Prudely over there. See how reserved she is. Kate —Reserved? Yes, for the man who will never

Measuring by the Rye .- Young Lady-F want a pair of shors, large and comfortable. Two will do. New Boy (gianoing at her foot)—Mr. Leather, the ludy wants two shoes, large and comfortable. Where's that box of

' This bell." said a well-meaning sexton. when showing the beifry of an interesting village church to a party of visitors. "is only-rung in case of a visit from the lord bishep of the diocese, a fire, a flood, or any other such

calamities.' Miss Jones-Prof. Griddle, do you dare look me in the face and then say that I originally sprang from a monkey? Prof. Griddle (a lift-tic taken aback, but equal to the occasion)— Well, really, it must have been a very charm-

ing monkey. Sambo-What did de coctah say ailed yer mostly, Bill? Bil-He 'lowed dat I had a configration of diseases. Fust, de salvation gian's decan't insist my indigestion; dat makes a torpedo liver, cose I'm liable to ge

off any minute. A Cincinnati school-girl coming home to report baving won two prizes, remarked that one of them was for baving the best memory. Being asked what the other prize was for, she rep'ted: "For the life of me, I can't just replied: "For the life of think what that was for."

He told him to spell hostility. "H-o'r-s-e," commenced Pat. "Not horse-tility," said the teacher, "but hostility." "Sure," repited Pat, "an' didn't ye tell me the other day not to say 'hoss?" Be jaberel it's one thing wid ye one day and another the nixt." The California way of disbarring a shyster lawyer is to take him out on the commons

and tar and feather him and then tell him in vigorous Raglish that if he doesn't hunt some other locality the next performance will be a hanging. It isn't legal, but it is very effec-Old Forzieton, M. D. Gocum terens for the parish donor)—Tut tutl Dear me, you want a complete change—perfect quiet and seclu-

sion, regular hours, muscular exercise, and a strict dietary scale. Bill Sikes—What! Why, guv nor, I don't want to be run in ag'in—I only come out a' Toosday.

"Pspa," asked little Johnny Withers of his father, who was a graduate of Boomtown University in '58," what is the meaning of 'Semper fidelis?" "Always fidding, my son. It was a term applied to the Emperor Nero, who swam the Hellespont while Rome was burn ng," replied the old man.

# CHILDREN

Are always liable to sudden and severe colds, to croup, sore throat, lung fever, etc.
Remedies, to be effective, must be administered without delay. Nothing is better istered without delay. Nothing is better adapted for such emergencies than Ayer's Cherry Pectural. It soothes the inflamed membrane, promotes expectoration, relieves coughing, and induces sleep. The prompt use of this medicine has saved mnumerable lives, both of young and old.

"One of my children had croup. The case

"one of my children had croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under coatrol. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it

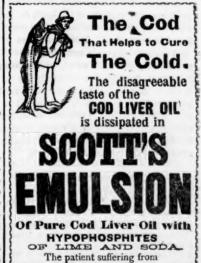
### Strangling.

It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine it had taken. I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleep-ing quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not besitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."—C. J. Wooldridge, Wortham,

For colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and the early stages of consumption, take

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



BRONCHTIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GHIDE The very best book for ACENTS. Sample pages free Prepaid 23.75. A. S. Stockham & Co., 157 La Sallo St., Chicago



(Continued from first page.) favored constantly discussing and agitating tree planting and growing; and another, from Prof. Jss. Satterlee, on the forestry laws of New York, was read.

On Wednesday morning the culture of Kalamazoo, opening it with a paper on celery growing in the vicinity of Kalamazoo. He landers the credit of developing the marshes.

he would not risk celery seed three or four years old. He objected to spindling plants, and preferred by all means short, stocky

In the discussion which followed Mr Wil son said that the loss per acre was about five per cent. He stated that an insect had lately sppeared which takes out the sap of of the plants. Blight, a summer disease which affects the leaves, is increasing yearly and causes considerable loss.

A paper from Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cor. nell University, was read. He said that yellows are destroying all the peach trees in Maryland and Delaware, thus increasing the demand for Western peaches.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following: President, T. T. Lyon, of South Haven; Secretary, Edwy C. Reid, of Allegan; Treasurer, S. M. Pearsall, of Grand Rapids; members of the executive committees, Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor and Hon. C. J. M onroe, of South Haven.

The afternoon session was opened with a talk by Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Michigan A gricultural College, on the experimental work of 1890, describing the season's experiments in both fruit and vegetables. Papers followed setting forth the experiments that the fruit-growers and gardeners desire

Pref. W. W. Tracy of Detroit, superintendent of D. M. Ferry's seed gardens, gave the points of merit in vegetables, with illustrations.

At the evening session Prof. L. R. Taft, of Lansing, read a paper on "What Is a Fongus?" L. B. Rice, of Port Huron, spoke on "The Manufacture of Fruit Products," and N. A. Beecher, of Finshing, on "Infivence of S ock and Graft," in which he gave the treatment and relative results obtained by the grafting of various varieties upon the same stock, as to fruit production and comparative growth.

A resolution was adopted that a law ought to be passed which shall make it the duty of the yellows commissioners to take steps to ward destroying all diseased portions of plum and cherry trees which have the socalled black knot.

Arother resolution took the ground that the State should have an active, energetic forestry commission, and that the legisla-tive committee of the Society already appointed be instructed to press the need of forestry leg's'ation upon the Legislature.

The Sectory also resolve to enter its earnest piotest against any opening of the Columbia: Exposition on the Sabbath; that the members declare the fruit schedule of the World's Fair to be wholly irregular and open to correction; and that they also earnestly projest against the studied prominence given on said schedule to the manufactures of wipe and brandy as an important feature of horticular ral products, and that the mem-bers declare the term "borticulture" to be the term in use by experts for the second great depar ment of agriculture.

Mr. R. Morrill, of Benton Harbor, gave an \$1 01 @ bu. Interesting paper on the future of commer-He referred to the enter prise row being shown by fruit-growers in opening up reach and apple orchards in the south and southwest. This should not discourage rorthern fruit-growers, but should mixed, 47% c per bu. stimulate them to ra'se better fruits. His advice to growers was that one should not at tempt to grow everything, but confine himself to the fruits and varieties which succeed the best on his soil. He urged that no deceptive practices be in tulged in in putting up apples not put the 'sigest fruit on top.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agri-

enitural College, read a paper on the current borer, a new species of which he said has appeared this year in lows and Michigan ne remedy is pruning in May, or cutting off the dead tipe for enough down to thorough ly remove the eggs. He also referred to the apple margot which infests the summer and early fall apples The means for the exter mination of this pest are to feed all of the in fested appl s to the swine or cattle.

# Peterinary Department

Probably Strain of the Loins.

BATTLE CREEK, Nov. 26, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a boiss seven years old, that ought about 10 days ago, who has weak kidneys. He makes water about twice in ar hour, sometimes quite bloody, and not but a little at a time. I have given him a teaspecuful of saltpe're twice a day in his oats, without any visible change. I don't know how long he has been so or the cause. What

can I do for him, and what is the cause? Please inform me an old subscriber. Answer-The trouble with your horse is probably due to strain of the loins, or pos-

sibly from eating unwholesome food usually found in musty hay. Treatment: give lineed tea to drink; a; ply mustard ground and made in a paste with water, to the loins, rabbing it in well; give internally the following: Nitrate potass, pulv., two ounces; gum camphor, pulverized, one ounce; linseed meal, two ounces; mix and divide into eight powders; one to be given at night, in the feed or mix with syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue at night.

### Œdema in the Horse,

HARTFORD, Nov. 19, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Can you tell me what will cure my horse! Veterinary of our town has been treating him for lymphatic disorder of blood, but has quit him and says to rub and bathe in warm water. The horse is four years old and in fair cordition. Was taken with the swelling of hind leg on left side from above gambrel joint to foot. Was lame for first two weeks. The leg swelled to size of two legs. Is now reduced in size two-thirds. Work or drive him all day and the swelling good down, sycan, or overland of local legs. goes down, except on cutside of leg, which remains swollen the thickness of the skin. Was taken lame two months ago. Has been fed two quarts of oats three times a day and clover hay. When he was taken lame I changed feed from old oats to new oats. Was putting in wheat and feeding four quarts of oats.

A Subschiber.

Answer. - The trouble with your horse is ne to a debilitating disease known as dems, or dropsy in the legs, indicated by \$1 % \$ doz.; squirrels, \$1@1 % \$ doz.; rabbits,

serous effusion in the cellular membrane of the lege, showing by pitting of the skin on pressure of the fingers. It not unfrequently proves fatal when badly treated, but yields readily when carefully nursed and proper remedies employed in the treatrelery was discussed, Jonathan Wilson, of ment of the disease. In severe cases, the membrane of the nose, mouth and eyelids are pale, at the same time the pulse is soft, stated that 1,000 acres of marsh lands are small and feeble. This is due to the imunder cultivation, with an average yield of poverished condition of the blood, which \$200 per acre. Mr. Wilson gives the Hol- may arise from various causes having a tendency to lessen the materials which make A paper was read by M. Wetterling, of up the healthy blood. In treating these Ionis, on the growing of celery. He said cases we resort to such remedies as will increase the red globules of the blood, which we find in the preparations of iron, given in small doses: Sulphate of iron, 1 oz.; pitrate pottassa, 2 (z.; reduce to powder; mix and divide into 12 powders, one to be given each morning. Continue until the fæces begin to look black, then discontinue for a few days. Give instead then gentian root, the plant by steking. The effects of the pulv., S oz.; nitrate potassa, 2 cz.; Jamaica work of the insect are noticeable on the tops ginger root, pulv., 1 cz.; mix all together and divide into 12 powders: give one night and morning. Give no corn or corn meal,

### Indigestion in a Mare.

but good clear oats and hay to eat.

WEBSTER, Nov. 29, 1890.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please inform me through the columns of your paper what to do for my mare. I feed clean hay and two quarts of oats a day with-out change of feed. Has what seems to be windy colic one week, the same day the week following, and then in two weeks again from that time, for about two months past. It passes off with wind and then she seems all right till the next period. Would it be safe to give liquid medicine to a horse through the nostrils?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer-The trouble with your mare is digestion. This condition of the digestive agparatus, if not chronic, may be relieved by feeding once a day one teaspoonful of powdered willow charcoal in the feed, which should be good clean oats; no corn or cornmeal should be given; also a moderate quantity of good sweet bay. The animal should be kept in a large paddock, well littered with clean straw. A handful of camomile flowers in the feed occasionally is beneficial. Boiled potatoes may be given with

To your second question, no; many horses have been lost by drenching through the

### Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, December 5, 1890. FLOUR .- An advance has taken place on all grades except Minnesota patents. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

Michigan roller process..... Michigan patents.... Minnesota, bakers.... Minnesota, patents. Rye ..... Low grades..... 3 00 C4

WHEAT .- The week closes with spot wheat in nearly the same condition as a week ago, while late futures show a decline. With an easy noney market the situation would be very fay orable for sellers, and when financial affairs assume a normal position we look for a sherp adance in wheat. Quotations at the close yester day were as follows: No. 1 white, 94%c; No. 2 white, 93c; No. 3 white, 82c; No. 2 red, 95%c; No. 3 red, 90c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red. December, 954c: May

CORN .- Market higher. Quoted as follows: No. ellow, \$4c. In futures, December sold at \$4c. OATS .- Market lower. Quoted as follows No. 2 white, 47@47%c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; light

BARLEY.-Firm at \$1 40@1 60 per cental out ide for No. 2. Receipts for the week, 20,917 bu., against 20,974 bu. the previous week; shipments 6.223 bu. against 5.300 bu, the previous week There has been a general advance in bariey in all American markets. Sales of No. 3 were made vesterday at \$1.50. Shutting out Canadian barley hes made a very strong market. RYE .- Quoted at 72c per bu. for No. 2, and

FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$17.00 per ton coarse middlings, \$17@17 25; fine, \$19@19 50 per

BUTTER .- Quotations are as follows: Extra lairy, 21c; good to choice, 18@20c; creamery, 22@

26c W tb. Market steady. CHEESE.-Michigan full creams held at 10%@ ic w b., and steady. EGGs.-Steady at 23c per doz. Receipts still

light. These prices were paid at the Faltis mar ket, 301 Woodward Ave. Cold storage are sell ing at 20@21c, and limed at 18@19c. HONEY.-Quoted at 15@17c for comb. Extract

BEESWAX .- Quoted at 36@37c P D. EAY.—Hay is weak at \$10 for No. 1 timothy, \$8

for No. 2, \$3 for No. 1 clover and \$7 for No. 2 \$ ton in car lots. STRAW .- Quoted at \$525 % per ton.

BEANS .- Quoted at \$2 00 per bu. for handpicked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1 15@1 60 per n. Out of store prices are 5@10c higher. Mar tet weak and the tendency downward. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quoted at \$2 75 per cwt. and inact ve.

CLOVER SEED .- Market bigeer. Prime quoted at \$4 10 per bu. For future delivery De ember sold at \$4 10, January at \$4 20 and February at \$4 30 per bu. No. 2 sells at \$3 60,

TIMOTHY SEED .- Quiet at \$1: 45 per bu. for SALT .- Michigan, 75c per bbl. in car lots, or

85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BIDES.-Green city, 3040 P D. country, 40 4%c; cured, No. 1, 525%c; No. 2, 424%c; calf, No. 1, 7%c; No. 2, 6%c; veal skins, No. 1, 5@6c;

runners and No. 2, 3@4c; sheepskins, 75c@1 50 as to quantity of wool.

POTATOES.—Market very active at 80@85c per bu, for State in car lots, and from store at

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, P box, \$5 50@6; oranges, Floridas, \$4@4 50 % box; bananas, yellow, \$\ bunch, \$1 25@2 00. Figs, 12 @12%c for layers, 14c for new. Cocoanuts, ? 100, \$5 00. Persian dates, new, 6@6%c \$ 1

DRIED FRUIT .- Apples quoted at 10@11c for common, and 13@14c & b. for evaporated.

APPLES.—Fairly active and held at \$2502.350per bbl., with fancy stock bringing \$3 75. The supply is light and market fair.

ONIONS.-Quoted at 80290c ₩ bu., and \$2 50 @2 75 9 bbl. Market more active. CABBAGE.-Quoted at \$2 50@2 75 per 100 in car

POP CORN .- Quoted at 416 05c per lb. for old POULTRY.-The following prices were paid resterday at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward venue: Powls, 728c \$ b.; chickens, 8@9c ucks 9210c; turkeys, 11212c; pigeons, 20c per

pair; squabs 25c per pair. DRESSED VEAL .- Quoted at 6%@8c P D. CRANBERRIES.-Gape Cod, \$8 75@4 00 \$ bu. farket firm and offerings light. GAME.—Partridge, 50@75c P pair; wooder \$2 50@3 \$ doz. Ducks, Mallard, 65@75c, and

8@10c each; venison, per lb., saddles, 8%@90 carcass, 626%c; bear carcass, 8c.

DRESSED HOGS.-Lower. Now quoted at \$4@ 25 per 100 under 126 ibs., and \$4 50@4 75 for eavier. Receipts by teams are quite heavy, but the hogs are not.

PROVISIONS .- Family mess pork is lo

other changes.		- 1
Mess, new		75
Family	11 75 012	00
Short clear	12 25@ 12	54
Lard in tierces, & D	5 %	684
Lard in kegs, & D Pure lard, in tierces	740	7%
Hams, W D	10%	10%
Shoulders, & D	6140	614
Choice bacon, # D	8 0 6 50 0 7	816
Extra mess beef, new & bbl	6 50 <b>6</b> 7 7 50 <b>6</b> 7	
Plate beef	8 25 0 8	50
Tallow, % D	0	4
THION, W. D	ed of the	seles

at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up o Friday noon, with price per ton:

to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—12 loads: Five at \$13; three at \$14; one at \$13 50, \$12 75, \$12 50 and \$12.

Tuesday—35 loads: Ten at \$13; six at \$12; four at \$11 and \$10; three at \$14 and \$13 50; two at \$12 50 and \$11 50; one at \$13 175.

Wednesday—11 loads: Fiur at \$13; three at \$14; two at \$15, one at \$13 50 and \$11 50.

Thursday—38 loads: Twelve at \$13; eight at \$12; four at \$11; three at \$14, \$13 50 and \$12 50; two at \$15; one at \$10 50 and \$10.

Friday—19 loads: Nine at \$13; seven at \$14; one at \$12 50, \$12 and \$11

DETROIT, Mich., December 1, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The advertisement in your issue of November 29, signed by Parker, Webb & Co., and by Hammond, Standish & Co., was upauthorized by the latter company. The name was given by our stock buyer without our knowledge or advice.

HAMMOND, STANDISH & CO.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 967 head. There was a good attendance of buyers and the market ruled fairly active, the receipts changing hands at about last week's prices.

Estep sold Wm Wreford & Co 3 fair butch ers steers av 970 lbs at \$3 and 2 fair cows av 1,180 lbs at \$2 25. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers stock av 925 lbs at \$2 45 and 6 stockers to Burt Spencer av 763 lbs at

of coarse butchers stock av 653 lbs at \$2 and 36 to McGee av 696 lbs at the same price.
Page sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of
8 head of thin butchers stock av 777 lbs at
12 25 and 22 coarse ones to Brooka av 704 lbs

Webster rold McGee a mixed lot of 27 head of coarse butchers stock av 729 bs at \$2.
Wietzel sold Fiteschman a mixed lot of 11 bead of coarse butchers stock av 840 bs at \$2.
Robb sold Kamman a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers stock av 682 lbs at \$2.

Joyce sold H Roe a mixed lot of s head of fair butchers stock av 865 lbs at \$2 35 and 7 stockers to Prest av 790 lbs at \$2 45. Fenner sold Newton a mixed lot of 15 head f coarse butchers stock av 605 lbs at \$2. McFaul sold Sullivan 5 bulls av 594 lbs at

Longcor sold Storehouse a mixed lot of 11 cead of thin butchers stock av 860 lbs at

Vandusen sold MeGee a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers stock av 863 ibs at \$2 40.
Simmons sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head
of coarse butchers stock av 847 ibs at \$2. Joyce sold Stucker a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers stock av 715 lbs at \$1 873 Gerber sold McGee a mixed lot of 47 head of thin butchers stock av 604 lbs at \$2 25 and 8 to McIntre av 636 lbs at \$2 20. Bunnell sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 5

ead of wood butchers stock av 942 lbs at

av 793 lbs at \$2 60. Glenn sold John Robinson 8 fair butchers lbs at \$6.

teers and betters av 975 lbs at \$3.
Robb sold wm wretord & Co 4 fair butchers teers av 1,005 lbs at \$3.25.
Howland sold Kamman a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers stock av #86 lbs at \$2

nead of coarse butchers stock av 660 lbs at \$2 | \$3 80. and 9 av 935 lbs at \$1 85.

Ka aber sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 8 Beach sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 650 lbs prices about 10 cents lower than those paid at C Roe sold Burt Spencer 12 feeders av 809

search sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 4 in that have been marketed this season, ead of good butchers stock av 1,037 lbs at They were very smooth, averaged 322 pounds \$2.80.
White sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 8

head of fair butchers stock av 787 lbs at \$2.50 and 7 stockers to Sullivan av 590 lbs at Reason fold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers stock av 950 los at \$2 25 and 13 to McGee av 630 lbs at \$2 20.

Ackiev sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head \$3 62%. Demlayey sold Jay 11 feeders av 978 lbs at \$3 30.

Ackie
at \$. Fenner sold Castle 6 stockers av 580 lbs at at \$3 60

Penner sold Castle 6 Stockers av 880 1D5 at Morris sold Webb Bros 95 av 181 1bs at Vandusen sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 12 \$3 42%.

Beard of thin butchers stock av 792 1bs at Beardsley sold Webb Bros 150 av 211 1bs at head of thin butchers stock av 792 lbs at Glenn sold Capils a mixed lot of 19 head of

Coarse butchers stock av 783 lbs at \$2.
Simmons sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 19
head of thin butchers stock av 900 lbs at

22 30.

McHugh rold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers stock av 732 lbs at \$2.

Baker gold Sullivan 12 bulls av 1,345 lbs at \$2. Pinkney sold Sullivan 6 feeders av 890 lbs White sold Burt Spencer 3 good cows av

The offerings of sheep numbered 830 head. The supply of sheep was light and the quality averaged poor. For the sheep on sale buyers paid 25 cents more per hundred than they would have brought last week, the local dealers taking nearly all of them.

Wheeler sold Fitzgatrick 62 av 80 lbs at \$4. Robb sold Burt Spencer 28, part 18mbs, 1 69 lbs at \$4.

Kalaher sold Wm Wreford & Co 44 culls av

Robb sold Young 65, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$4 25. Duniavey sold Larue 29 lambs av 64 lb pe sold Fitzpatrick 34 av 85 lbs at \$4 35.

Cushman told Morey 17 lambs av 54 lbs a Parks sold Morey 19 ewes av 100 lbs a

Longoor sold Wm Wreford & Co 52 culls av 3 bs at \$3. Kalaher sold Young 20 av 90 lbs at \$5. Wietzel sold Burt Spencer 48 lam lbs at \$5.

Proper sold Morey 23 av 73 lbs at \$3 75. C Roe sold John Robinson 35 av 74 lbs s HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 2,456 head

There was a fair demand for hogs, but price

changed hands and the market closed steady changed hands and the market closed steady. Pinkney sold Taube 64 av 311 lbs at \$3 40. White sold Farnem 30 av 172 lbs at \$3 40. Tator sold Suifvan 44 av 225 lbs at \$3 50. Proper sold Grant 47 av 182 lbs at \$3 10. Wheeler sold Farnam 52 av 183 lbs at \$3 10. Wheeler sold Farnam 52 av 183 lbs at \$3 40. Bohm sold R 8 Webb 59 av 182 lbs at \$3 37%. C Ros sold Taube 30 av 188 lbs at \$3 45. Cushman sold Taube 40 sv 176 lbs at \$3 45. Parks sold R 8 Webb 99 av 215 lbs at \$3 45. Rob sold Sullivan 88 av 172 lbs at \$3 35. Robb sold Sullivan 88 av 172 lbs at \$3 35. Patrick sold Sullivan 50 av 175 lbs at \$3 25

Webb 28 av 234 lbs at mes sold Taube 44 av 204 lbs at \$340. Holmes sold Taube 44 av 204 lbs at \$3 40. Kaiaher sold Bullivan 88 av 183 lbs at \$3 25 Estep sold R S Webb 30 av 142 lbs at \$3 30

Glenn sold R S Webb 178 av 193 lbs a 23 37%. C Roe sold Traver 38 av 257 lbs at \$3 65. Baker sold Taube 24 av 194 lbs at \$3 40. Powers sold Grant 43 av 207 lbs at \$3 30.

Hope sold R S Webb 27 av 202 lbs at \$8 85. \$3 35. McHugh sold Sullivan 179 av 185 lbs at \$3 35.

At the Michigan Central Yards, CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with the largest supply of cattle on sale that has been in these yards for months. There was also a larger attendance of buyers, and the market ruled active, the receipts changing hands at full last weeks prices. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Lovewell sold Sullivan 2 bulls av 1,405 lbs at \$2 and 2 stockers av 670 lbs at \$2 40.

Smith sold Sullivan 2 good cows av 1,175 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 fair steers av 1,015 lbs at \$2 90 av 5 av 1,015 lbs at

\$2.92%. Hiil sold Sullivan 6 bulls av 1,323 lbs at \$1 87½. C Roe sold Wm Wreford & Co 7 fair cows av 1,652 ibe at \$2 15.
Alien sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of head of thin butchers stock av 875 lbs at Adams sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot

of a nead of this state at \$2.20.

C Roe sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers stock av 943 lbs at \$2.40 and 7 coarse ones av 650 lbs at \$2.

7 coarse ones av 650 lbs at \$2.

Devine soid Suiltvan a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers stock av 965 lbs at \$2.50; 5 thin ones av 972 lbs at \$2.25, and 7 coarse ones to John Robinson av 768 lbs at \$2. Hawley sold Marx a mixed lot of 14 head ead of coarse butchers stock av 895 lbs at

Haywood so'd Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers stock av 830 bs at \$2 30 and 5 stockers to Burt Spencer av

720 lps at \$2 45.
Stevens sold The Michsan Beef Co 2 cows and a buil av 1,130 lbs at \$2.
Stevens sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers stock av 797 lbs at \$2 25: 3 thin cows av 986 lbs at \$2 and a buil weighing 960 lbs at \$1 50.

Merritt fold The M chigan Beef Co 3 fair butchers steers av 1,656 lbs at \$3 20 and a buil Michigan Stock cattle, common to choice.

and a cow av 1,090 lbs at \$2. Sutton sold John Robinson 5 fair cows av 1,044 lbs at \$2 25.
Stabler sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers stock av 947 lbs at

Judson sold The Michigan Beef Co a mixed lbs at \$2 55.
Giddings sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed though soid win wreford of a way 195 ibs lot of 6 head of fair butchers stock av 195 ibs at \$2 50 and a bull we going 1,210 ibs at \$2. C Roe soid The Michigan Beef Co a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers stock av 1,035 ibs at \$2 60 and 22 stockers to Brooka av 817

Baiderson sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers stock av 732 lbs at \$2 25.

The run of sheep was light, the demand

Watson sold Burl Spencer 26 av 110 lbs at \$4 50 and 50 lames av 80 lbs at \$5 50. need of good butchers stock av 942 lbs at \$2.75:13 thin ones to McIntire av 725 lbs at \$2.50:6 stockers to Burt Spencer av 758 lbs at \$2.50 and 2 bulls av 1,205 lbs at \$2.50 and 2 bulls av 1,205 lbs at \$2.50 and 2 bulls av 1,205 lbs at \$3.50 and 3 thin heifers av 1,210 lbs at \$3.50 and 3 thin heifers

Sbanahan sold Fitzpatrick 63 lambs av 68 Balderson sold Flizpatrick 19 av 90 lbs at \$4 25.
Spicer fold Burt Spencer 40 lambs av 70 lbs
at \$5 25.
Smith sold Fitzpatrick 23 lambs av 69 lbs

Smith sold Fitzpatrick 23 lambs av 69 lbs

head of cearse butchers stock av 888 lbs at \$2 at \$5.

and 7 stockers to Sullivan av 730 lbs at \$2 50.

Metritt sold The Michigan Beef Co 75, mostly lambs, av 66 lbs at \$4 40.

Ranfield sold Burt Spencer 51 av 89 lbs

The receipts of hogs was heavy. The de mand was active and all changed hands at these yards last week. J G Newman, of Portland, Ionia County, had the best load of hogs

and brought the top price. Newman sold Hammond & Co 58 av 322 lbs at \$3 70. Capwell sold Hammond & Co 77 av 221 lbs

t \$3 50. Smith sold Webb Bros 45 av 279 lbs at \$3 55. Astley sold Hammond & Co 139 av 225 lbs at

Ackley sold Hammond & Co 180 av 210 lbs Kenyon sold Hammond & Co 85 av 243 ibs

\$8 55.

Hea:on sold Steele 117 av 167 lbs at \$3 45.

Harwood sold Steele 100 av 195 lbs at \$3 60

and 51 to Webb Bros av 168 lbs at \$3 50.

Joyce sold Webb Bros 97 av 184 lbs at \$3 50.

McDorman sold Webb Bros 78 av 191 lbs at

Stevens sold Webb Bros 70 av 228 lbs at Nott sold Steele 62 av 205 lbs at \$3 55. Stabler sold Hammond & Co 66 av 223 lbs Hi:1 sold Webb Bros 13 av 220 lbs at \$3 55.

Lucke sold Hammond & Co 122 av 219 lbs at 3 55.

Angel sold Webb Bros 64 av 188 lbs at \$3 50.

Tubbs sold Hammond & Co 56 av 230 lbs at Sutton sold Hammond & Co 81 av 143 lbs at \$3 55. Williams sold Hammond & Co 60 av 187 lbs Lossing sold Hammond & Co 95 av 198 lbs at \$3 60. Smith sold Hammond & Co 59 av 200 lbs at

\$3 50. Banfield sold Webb Bros 89 av 177 lbs at \$3 52½. Lomeson sold Hammond & Co 88 av 226 ba at \$3 55. sold Sullivan 73 av 190 lbs at \$3 50. Lorgwell sold Webb Bros 25 av 178 lbs at Stevens sold Webb Bros 72 av 181 lbs at

\$3 50. Ormiston sold Webb Bros 59 av 203 lbs at \$3 60. Girdings sold Hammond & Co 56 av 238 lbs at \$3 65. Long sold Webb Bros 51 av 178 lbs at \$3 50.

Taylor sold Steele 148 av 153 ibs at \$3 50.

Merritt sold Hammond & Co 33 av 203 ibs at \$3 60.

Giddings sold Hammond & Co 81 av 207 ibs at \$3 65.

Banfield sold Webb Bros 94 av 195 ibs at Derindger sold Hammond & Co 117 av 214

Balderson sold Hammond & Co 118 av 185 these yards last week. The receipts all at \$3 50. dams sold Webb Bros 32 av 196 lbs at \$3 50. O Hara sold Hammand & Co 80 av 208 lbs at Patton sold Hammond & Co 136 av 210 lbs at \$3 55.

J B Rowe sold Hammond & Co 50 av 290 lbs Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 73,193, against 56,289 last week. Shipments 15,017. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 17,977 head. The good to fancy grades of native cattle sold at former quotations, while common to fair steers closed 5@10 cents lower. Texas cattle and native cows were without note: worty change. The general market closed weak, with dealers figuring upon large receipts the balance of the week. Native steers Subscriber will receive a copy of this pain averaging 98001,710 lbs sold at \$2 9005 45,

bulk at \$3 60@4 45. About a dozen loads above \$5. Texas cattle sold at \$1 60@2 10 for bulls and cows and \$2 40@2 90 for steers. Stock cattle sold at \$2 30@3 20. Native cows sold principally at \$1 80@2 45. Prices were 10@15 cents lower for common cattle on Tuesday, but good grades were steady. The market was weak on Wednesday, ruled firm on Thursday, closing strong. On Friday the market was quiet but steady, closing at the

QUOTATIONS: Extra beeves, 1,400@1,700 lbs... Good to fancy, 1,800@1,600 lbs... Poor to medium steers Poor to medium steers
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs...
Stockers and feeders...
Veal calves... Vestern rangers....

Hogs.—Receipts 198,980, against 187,572 last week. Shipments 26,394. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 55,734 head. The receipts were the largest for one day in five years. The market opened up slow and was dull throughout, closing 10215 cents lower than on Saturday. Heavy grades soid at \$3 25628 85, bulk at \$3 5063 70; mixed, \$3 406275, by the statement of the statement 

### Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 16,678, against 15,567 the previous week. There were 225 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. There was a good at tendance of buyers. For the better grades of cattle including feeders the demand was active and prices 10215 cents bigher than those of the previous Monday. Common cat tle and stockers were barely steady at former prices. Export steers were quoted at \$4 75@ 4 90; good to choice shippers, \$4 25@4 50; good butchers, \$3 15@3 40; common to good butchers stock, \$1 50@3 25, and feeders at \$3@3 25. The market ruled steady for the balance of the week, and closed on Friday at the follow-

QUOTATIONS. Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weigh-Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400..... Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, 4 10@4 2 weighing 1,100 to 1,300.

Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 950 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifors for circ 3 40@4 0 3 15@3 4

SHEEP.-Receipts 34.200, against 29,200 the SHEEP.—Receipts 34.200, against 29,200 the previous week. There were 46 car loads of sheep on sale Monday. The market was excited and much higher than on the Monday previous. Culls and common sheep soid at \$4@4 55; fair to grod, \$4.40@4 60; good to choice 85 to 95 ibs, \$4.90@5 25; extra 110 to 120 ibs, \$6.56@6 85; good to extra lambs, \$6 15@6 40; fair to good light, \$6@5 50. Prices were strong on Tuesday and Wednesday, but on Thursday there was a decline of 10@15 cents. On Fritsy there was 36 loads on sale. cents. On Friday there was 36 loads on sale The demard was farly active, but at low

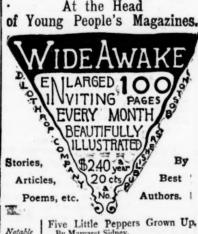
good to choice lambs, \$5 75@5 95; extra, \$6@ Hogs .- Receipts 85,020, against 66,820 the Figure 7 The run of sheep was light, the demand setive, with prices fully 25 cents per hundred higher than those of last week.

The run of sheep was light, the demand previous week. There were 20 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. 50 of which had been held over from Satu day. The market was fairly active, but prices were 10 cents lower than on Saturday. Good Yorkers teding at \$3 40@3 50 for light to good weight hegs packers buying the bulk of their stock at \$3 75: good pigs selling at \$3 10@3 20, and common pigs hardly , aleable. Prices wer stronger on Tuesday, advanced 10 cents of Wednesday and closed strong on Thursday On Friday the hog market ruled steady for all grades excepting light which were a chad-lower. Yorkers add at \$3 5028 60; heavy





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PRICES ARE H But Crops are Light, and th The statistical returns of the

of Agriculture for December farmers' prices of agricultur counties, which are consolidat of the Secretary of State to averages for the several State obtain similar estimates, revi ate and forward State department estimates as made from these duplicate an sources of information, emarkable agreement, and upon as the true measure of in the hands of the farmers.

The present corn crop is w the last, and farmers will re it. The average price, by pr 50.1 cents per bushel, against the crop of 1889, an increase It is the highest December decade, except that of 1881. which the final average of worse than that of the prese average price then rose to that of the following year v better crop than the pres

highest average is 44.4 in three years of large crops an The prices, therefore, de quantity grown in this yes serves from preceding year average shows that small cure for low prices, and demand is still the main fa prices and profits. The pri corn surplus States are: Indiana 47, Illinois 43, Io

44, Kansas 51, Nebraska 48. The average farm value o as estimated, is 84 cents pe 69.8 for 1889, an increase o the price of last year. The is affected by the harvest tries (corn is not perceptib prices are not entirely gov of the home grown crop. crop of 1885, though small ent one, brought but 77 ce while the crop of 1882, 500,000,000 bushels, the se grown, sold at 88 cents at

The price of oats has I

to the pressure of a small of

demand because of a short

average is 42.2 cents aga year. It is the highest re An examination of rec abundance or scarcity of fects the value of this cre being largely interchanges Rye, like oats, at 62. than in 1881, and the same 64.8. Buckwheat at 57.7 over last year, but is lowe The deficiency in the caused an advance in va an increase of more than the prices of the past two The returns show all

falling off is due to the in Ir is reported that in in Kansas the Farmers

nered the hay market, up from \$2 to \$3 per 1 county the price is \$10, sell a ton for less. T about \$7 before the con

for tobacco than have pre

The average is reported

pound. Hay alone, of

records a decline from las